

Association Meetings

This is the period in which the Association of churches are meeting all through the mountains.

It is a little like the Passover or the Feast of the Tabernacles among the Jews. People go up to some central place from all the bounds of the Association. Friends meet who have not seen each other since last summer. Housewives display their skill in cookery and their charm in entertaining guests. The young folks see each other and visit along the road as they go and come and the little children have an excitement that sets their hearts a-quiver.

The business of the Association is quite simple but important. There is a roll call of the churches and reports of the activities of each. Little sums of money are made up and preachers for the next year duly elected. This business would be much better done if we were not all so strange and awkward about it. If the Association should meet three or four times a year, we should know how to do our business better.

But the great thing is the singing and the preaching. Some busy housewives and some careless sinners hardly get the benefit of these things at all but those who sit to the front and sing and listen, get revelations and inspirations—new light and rekindled love—that reward them at the hour and give strength and courage for the year ahead.

Toil on, O faithful preachers; pray on, O Christian fathers and mothers; expect great things, ye Sunday School workers, for God reigns and cares for all his churches!

Home Teaching.

Every family can afford to starve itself in order that one son or daughter can get a bit of education at some good school away from home. But at the same time, it is true that the very best education of all can be given by any wise father or mother in their own home.

Parents do not talk enough with their children—they do not tell enough about their own plans and principles, the reason of their doing this or that, and do not teach them carefully all the things they themselves know. The mother may be a good cook, dressmaker, weaver or gardener and yet let her girls be ignorant of these beautiful arts. The father may be a care-taker for stock and fruit and forests and yet not teach skill and industry to his boys.

Above all, it is important that fathers and mothers should realize the desires and temptations of their children. There is one set of desires and temptations for those who are still ungrown and quite a different set for those who are coming into manhood or womanhood.

It takes the parent, the teacher and the preacher all together to make good men and women but the first and greatest is the parent.

We are sorry to leave out "The Health Master" this week on account of lack of space. So many are interested in this valuable story and teaching; but don't forget next week it will come out O. K.

President Frost's sermon you will be glad to read. Fathers and mothers at home will have glad hearts when they know what good things their children have the privilege of hearing at Berea.

UNITED STATES NEWS IN OUR OWN STATE

Fulfills Wish of Mrs. Wilson

Washington, Sept. 14.—Mrs. Woodrow Wilson's dying wish that Congress abolish the alley slums in the National capital was fulfilled today when the House passed the Senate bill which prohibits the use of dwelling houses in Washington alleys after four years from the date of the legislation.

The bill now goes to the President for his signature.

A few hours before Mrs. Wilson died she told the President that she could "go away" happier if she knew the alley slums would be wiped out. Word was sent to the Capitol, and the House District Committee promptly reported a bill carrying a large appropriation to clear the slums. The House did not pass the measure as reported because of constitutional objections. The Senate, however, passed another bill, carrying out an old act providing for abolition of the slums, but putting the time limit from eight to four years. The House accepted this as a substitute, acceptable to the White House, and it will become law.

—Lexington Herald.

"PORK" BILL IS REDUCED

Senate Orders \$33,000,000 Lopped Off Appropriations.

Washington, Sept. 22.—The river and harbor "pork barrel" bill was re-committed to the commerce committee of the senate last night with instructions to the committee to cut the total of appropriations from \$53,000,000 to a sum not exceeding \$20,000,000. The motion prevailed by a vote of 27 to 22.

ANTI-TRUST BILL IS HELD UP

Fillbuster Against Conference Report Is Threatened.

Washington, Sept. 22.—There is a row in the conference committee of the senate and house which is considering the Clayton anti-trust bill, and a filibuster against the conference report is threatened. While the bill is practically completed, everything that has been agreed to is but tentative. Chairman Culberson of the conference committee said that the committee is not now able to report the bill, and it might be several days before an agreement finally would be reached.

Slayer Pleaded Guilty.

Sullivan, Ind., Sept. 22.—Joseph Jones, forty-nine years old, of Hymers, charged with the murder of a neighbor, James Andrews, last month at Hymers, came into the circuit court, pleaded guilty to a charge of murder in the second degree and was sentenced to the state prison for life.

Death of Adam Heimberger.

New Albany, Ind., Sept. 22.—Adam Heimberger, president of the board of trustees of the Central hospital for the insane at Indianapolis, is dead of Bright's disease at his home after an illness of one year.

(Continued on page Six)

"Lay Aside Every Weight"

Berea Sets a Great Goal for Its Students

Sermon by President Frost, United Chapel, Sept. 20

An enormous audience greeted Pres. Frost on Sunday night, the students being nearly as numerous as in the crowded winter term, and the citizens completely filling the space reserved for them. He said in part:

Three Texts

I have thought that a visit would be more profitable than a formal sermon tonight, but I will give two or three texts to begin with. One of them is from the Scripture we read on Saturday—the prayer of young Solomon, "Give me wisdom that I may discern between good and bad." When a person begins to desire wisdom—wisdom to discern between good and bad—it shows that he has discovered the difference between good and bad and that he is no longer a child. But it is to be feared that some people never get beyond the childish age, and never do really know the difference between good and bad, and never do feel very anxious to be able to pick out the good and to discard the bad!

Another text that may help us tonight is from the familiar words that Christ put into the Lord's prayer, which we repeat so often—"Lead us not into temptation." That gets before us Christ's philosophy of victory in the world. A great many people think that it makes no difference what kind of surroundings we have; what kind of habits we

cultivate; what kind of rules we observe; what kind of company we keep. It will make us stronger, they say, to throw ourselves into the midst of temptation, to go to the very brink of sin and then turn back. That was not Christ's philosophy. He knew that we would be strong enough—that we would have struggling enough against temptation, if we fought it at a distance, and he has taught us to pray, and of course if we are to pray, we are to plan, to keep at a distance from temptation.

Then the third text here is this verse that Brother Raine read about the race. There is the enumeration of people who have struggled and suffered, and who are now sitting on the bank to look down on the athletic field, sitting on the great circles of spectators' seats to watch the runner. And the writer said, seeing them, "Wherefore, seeing we are compassed about by so great a crowd of witnesses, let us lay aside every weight." These weights were not necessarily sin, because he goes on to say, "and the sin, which doth so easily beset us."

"Lay aside every weight." Perhaps that is my main text tonight. We all love to see a race.

A Race Must Have a Goal
But in a race, everything depends
(Continued on page Two.)

Gov. McCreary Names Farmer Boys to Represent State at Corn Convention

Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 14. The following is a partial list of farmer boys to represent Kentucky at the corn convention to be held at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, San Francisco, August 5 and 6, 1915, under the auspices of the National Top Notch Farmers' Club.

Breathitt—Logan Deaton, Scott Johnson, Crockettville; Jas. Hampton, Simpson.

Garrard—Robert Parsons, Paint Lick; Holman Duncan, Buena Vista; Tom Ballard, Cartersville.

Jackson—Coleman Reynolds, W. W. Reynolds, Tynner.

Laurel—Dillard Blair, McWhorter; Tilford Bowling, Tuttle; Ford Casteel, Weaver.

Leslie—Henry Johnson, Shoal; Walker Langdon, Glenn; Joe Murrel, Dry Hill.

Madison—George Bowman, John James, George Pigg, Berea.

Owsley—Cecil Brandenburg, Booneville; Floyd Frost, Cow Creek; Ezekiel Gilbert, Sebastian.

Perry—Anderson Bowling, Levi McIntosh, John Wooten, Buckhorn.

Pulaski—H. L. Donegan, Shafter Taylor McGahan, Somerset, James Saunders, Bronston.

Rockcastle—Ted Chandler, Carroll Holmann, Broadhead; Guy Mahan, Hiatt.

CONGRESSMAN HARVEY HELM IN THE FIGHT AGAINST ILLITERACY

Congressman Harvey Helm writes the Kentucky Illiteracy Commission, at Frankfort, expressing interest in the campaign which has been inaugurated against illiteracy, and volunteers his services. Congressman Helm is Chairman of the Census Committee in the House of Representatives, and can aid the movement much at Washington as well as in Kentucky. He will be asked to make speeches in Kentucky in favor of eradicating speedily its illiteracy.

SOCIAL CENTERS

The crying need of rural Kentucky is social centers where our young people can be entertained, amused and instructed under the direction of cultured, clean and competent leadership, where aesthetic surroundings stir the love for the beautiful; where art charges the atmosphere with inspiration and power, and innocent amusements instruct and brighten their lives.

To hold our young people on the farm we must make farm life more attractive, as well as the business of farming more remunerative. The school house should be the social unit, properly equipped for nourishing and building character, so that the lives of our people can properly function around it and become supplied with the necessary elements of human thought and activity.

ONE HUNDRED SPEAKERS TO STUMP THE STATE AGAINST ILLITERACY

The list of one hundred speakers, to speak in various sections of Kentucky in the cause of stamping out illiteracy before the next census is taken, is being made by the Kentucky Illiteracy Commission at Frankfort, and is almost completed. This will include some of the State officials, and men and women prominent in educational circles of the State.

OLLIE JAMES INTERESTED IN MOONLIGHT SCHOOLS

Senator Ollie M. James offers, through the Kentucky Illiteracy Commission, a prize of fifty dollars to the teacher who teaches the best moonlight school this year, the Illiteracy Commission to judge it from the results: number enrolled, average attendance, illiterates taught and general interest. This will be a reward and an honor for some teacher. Let some one in our county start a moonlight school and win it.

Prof. Montgomery's letter will interest his many farmer friends with whom he labored the last two years. Follow his wise advice and you will prosper. Keep his questions in mind.

You will find Miss Roberts' European letter to her parents, Dr. and Mrs. Roberts, very full of interesting things.

Do you get all these good things in any other paper than The Citizen?

TO CARRY WAR INTO GERMANY

Evident Intention of Allies.

INVADERS GIVING WAY

All Along Giant Battle Front Germans Fall Back.

DEFENSE GOING TO PIECES

This Is the View Taken By the French Observers.

Paris, Sept. 22.—Unless all signs fail, the beginning of the German retreat from Paris is in sight. The government reports coincide with the opinion of military critics, that all along the line the German resistance is crumbling before the allies.

The results of the nine days' battle of the Aisne placed General Von Kluck, commanding the German right wing, in peril of envelopment. British and French have struggled forward at awful cost to the heights, thus endangering the extreme German right.

East of Rheims, in the center of the battle, the allies are breaching the German line and have driven the Germans from strong positions. The emperor's troops are receding on the plains of Chalons, stubbornly fighting but constantly driven. The retreat in the center adds to the danger of Von Kluck's army and indicates the necessity for a general withdrawal to a new line of defense, probably Belgium. Rain and inclement weather have slackened the battle fury at the east of the line, where the Grand Duke of Wurtemberg and the Crown Prince Frederick William are struggling to hold positions.

In a final effort to break the Verdun line of fortifications and let German troops through, the crown prince, heavily reinforced, is reported to be massing an attack against the Verdun fortresses.

Progress of Allies.

The latest official report is extraordinarily brief, but holds subdued optimism within its guarded phrases—the hint that the allies are breaking through the German center. The details accepted by a public which has perfect confidence in the conservatism and truth of its government, point distinctly to progress in the allies' endeavor to cut off General Von Kluck's army. At the extreme left and in the center the allies have advanced their lines farther than ever before. At Rheims the Germans have recoiled after the fiercest of infantry attacks and are maintaining the bombardment of the city. Eastward to the ridge of the Argonne, they appear to have been pressed backward. There is no definite news from the Vosges and Lorraine. Paris and all France understands that shouts of victory would be premature. But there is the most positive feeling that the government bulletins contain more than meets the eye.

Excluding all details, it is certain that the Germans, with fresh troops and new artillery, have not been able to maintain an offensive movement begun several days ago at critical points of the battle line—Noyon, Craonne, Rheims and the plains of Chalons. Their utmost power has been endured and repulsed by the forces under General Joffre.

Battles For Keypoints.

The perspective of the nine days' fighting reveals that in a series of battles for keypoints, where heights and intrenchments were taken and retaken, the Germans were forced eventually to surrender ground. There is the further indication that the allied armies are fighting with growing confidence in their ability to carry the war into German territory. The dash and initiative gained in the battle of the Marne has begun to tell in the battle of the Aisne.

The significance of the detailed advances by the allied troops is summarized by military critics. Every advance made tends to further imperil the safety of General Von Kluck and the whole German right wing. By gaining the heights of Lassigny, the endeavor to flank Von Kluck goes forward. Meanwhile at Soissons, now being bombarded by the Germans, the allies are holding fast. Simultaneously northeast of Rheims, the allies have gained ground. The effect of this series of operations is to narrow the angle in which the allies are endeavoring

PRINCE AUGUST

Fourth Son of the Kaiser
Wounded in Fierce Battle.



WAR TALK AROUSES CREW TO SAVAGERY

Remarkable Incident Reported From Madrid.

Madrid, Sept. 22.—Many of the 1,200 passengers of the steamship Infanta Isabel, which was in Cadiz on Sept. 18, say that they were aboard the steamship Blucher on Sept. 8, when in the port of Pernambuco a discussion of the war was started between the passengers and crew. The latter were all Germans and they became violently angry.

They attacked the French, Spanish and Portuguese passengers with axes, knives and revolvers, while the engine room staff squirted boiling water on them. Many passengers jumped overboard through fright. One hundred and fifty passengers had been killed before the local authorities sent soldiers aboard and stopped the carnage. The Spanish and Portuguese consuls afterward arranged to transship 450 of their nationalities to the Infanta Isabel. Twenty-seven of these were seriously wounded. Many of the others had been robbed of their money and baggage.

The indignation against the Germans has increased here by a report that five Spaniards living in Liege were murdered when the Germans took that city.

TERSE TELEGRAMS

The ninety-fourth Indiana Yearly Meeting of Friends is in session at Richmond.

It is reported that Charles P. Taft has sold the Chicago National League club to Mrs. Hetty Green.

The pope has sent a dispatch to the kaiser protesting against the ruthless destruction of the cathedral at Rheims.

The Ottoman government is partially demobilizing its troops and is reported to be withdrawing them from along the border.

The porte has issued an order that no vessel can pass the Dardanelles unless a Turkish officer and six Turkish soldiers are aboard.

The French foreign office has forwarded to neutral governments a protest against the German bombardment of the cathedral of Rheims.

The United States revenue cutter Tahoma is fast on a reef and in serious danger, ninety miles west of Kiska Island, of the Aleutian chain.

Winston Churchill, first lord of the British admiralty, addressing a crowd at a recruiting meeting in Liverpool, reiterated his appeal for a million men.

A Paris newspaper prints a story to the effect that the king of the Belgians shot and killed his chauffeur, who had tried to drive him into the German lines.

General Dimitrieff, the Bulgarian minister at Petrograd, who resigned from the diplomatic corps to join the Russian field forces, was fatally wounded in the fighting at Tomaszow.

There is widespread indignation at Rome over the destruction of the Rheims cathedral, and the International Art association has called a meeting of its members with a view to demanding the resignation of all the Germans in the association.

The administration war revenue bill will come up for debate in the house Thursday and will be passed before adjournment on Friday. The bill will then go to the senate, where it will be made the subject of a bitter and somewhat protracted debate.

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"LAY ASIDE EVERY WEIGHT"

(Continued from page 1)

upon the goal, and the prize. What is it that we strip for, and lay aside weights and run? Now, Berea College sets before you a goal. Life is a race and College life is a preliminary race. What do they call it before you come to the finals?—it's a trial race, it's preparation, it's training, it's a picture, it's rehearsal, it's a part of the great race! Your friends have sent you here. You have broken away from other engagements and fought your way here to receive our blessings and our instruction, and our benediction and our Godspeed on this race course, and it is too bad that we cannot tell you in a minute all the things that you ought to know in your new surroundings. I am certain that the older students will be with me in giving this night especially to those who are here for the first or second time,—new in the race.

What is the goal that Berea College sets? It would take a long time to tell you about Berea College. Here is the Constitution. It's the contract between the workers of the early days and the workers of today, between the donors and the trustees. It's their plan for the young people who come here to be taught to be racers. The Preamble begins, "In order to promote the cause of Christ, etc. And the second Article gives the object of Berea College:

The Goal of Berea

"The object of Berea College shall be to promote the aim set forth in the Preamble—to promote the cause of Christ—primarily by contributing to the spiritual and material welfare of the mountain region of the South, affording to young people of character and promise, a thorough education, el-



ementary, Industrial, secondary, Normal and Collegiate, with opportunities for manual labor as an assistance in self support."

Now, this Article of our Constitution ought to be printed in big letters on some tablet where we should pass it and read it every day. The object of Berea College is "to promote the cause of Christ" primarily by contributing to the spiritual and material welfare of the mountain region of the South." On the map behind me between the two dark lines is outlined this mountain region—253 counties extending from Harper's Ferry in Virginia to the iron hills of Birmingham in the Southwest, an area larger than the German empire, and a region largely alike in its people and its conditions of life and its prospects. It is a region which, when Berea began, did not know itself and was not known by other parts of the country as a great geographical unit.

Now, Berea's business is to contribute to the spiritual and material welfare of this mountain region. The spiritual welfare means the schools, the churches, the homes, the music, the reading, the joy, the virtue, the repute, the use-

fulness in all the homes and hearts of the people—considerably more than four million—of this region. And the material welfare means the roads and farms and firesides, and fruit orchards and mines, and shops and all those things which give bread and clothing, money and support to the people so that they may enjoy their homes, churches, and schools, and music and education, and religion and their work in the nation and in the world for God Almighty!

That's You!

Now, Berea you can see, has its shoulders under a big task. It is to promote these things by selecting individuals to educate—young people of character and promise! That's YOU! That's why we have invited people of character. Character means will; character means principle; character means aspiration; character means devotion; character means patriotism. And there is a bigger thing almost than character;—that's promise—character that is going to improve, will that is good now but is going to be stiffened up still more; principles that are good now, but are going to be enlarged and perfected—PROMISE!

Then "thorough Christian education." Let's dwell a moment on the kinds of education. It is wonderful! There is no other school which has so many kinds as Berea! First, the Elementary; that is the most important of all. We call it the Foundation. We cannot afford to leave this Foundation education to any teachers less informed or less equipped than those that we gather here. And then the Industrial, sometimes called the Vocational; sometimes called Manual Labor or Manual Training. The word Manual came from the Latin word meaning a hand. You know that the physiologists or a trained physician can cut into the head of a dead man and tell whether he was right-handed or left-handed. Every piece of skill that man puts into his fingers makes a change in his brain. There are many people in our day who think that no education is complete unless it has to do with the education partly of the body—the music, the marching of gymnastics, the skill of the hands, and the teaching of the hand and the eye to follow the dictates of the mind.

And this is called vocational. Vocation is the Latin word for "call." It is a fine idea! The thought is that God has called every man and woman to some particular work. The farmer is to provide the food, the miller is to grind the grain, the mill man is to manufacture the wool and cotton into cloth, and so on thru all the occupations,—each one serves all his neighbors, and each one is called of God with his skill, so that no one in God's world works for himself alone but for others.

A Chance for Everybody

And then the secondary,—there is our Academy or high school work, that which is beyond the Foundation branches and yet not up with the College. Then there is the Normal, the training to train, the teaching to teach,—something that has barely begun to be recognized. It has always been supposed that if a person knew a thing he could teach it. But this is not so. Probably a man who knows the art of teaching will get on further than the man who knows the thing without knowing the art of teaching.

Not Educated for Self Alone

There is Berea's goal. You will see that Berea does not intend to train anybody for himself alone. You are all like the cadets at West Point who are trained for service for their country. Or like the young men at Annapolis. They are improved, but they are improved for a purpose. And so Berea will fail except as it makes you servants of this great cause, except as it sets you in a race, not for yourself, but for this great goal—to promote the material and spiritual welfare of the mountain region.

We Make You Partners

This is enough for one lesson. Perhaps I had better sit down, but I will run over a few points. You are here to be more than merely pleasant and obedient students. We

want to take you in as full partners; and so I am going to run over a few of the conditions of your race here in Berea—not all the most important ones, but those, perhaps, that are most important at the outset. There are other important things that I must omit altogether, but here are seven principles which every young man and young woman ought to make account of when they first come to Berea.

Seven Principles

The first is, **Man must live by rule.** That's what he has a mind for. If he does not live by rule he lives by chance or by impulse like an animal. Now, we have to have rules. Some are rules of morality, and some are rules of convenience. Unless we live by rule, we can never tell what the other fellow is going to do. If two men meet on the road, it is not optional whether one should turn to the right or left—he must turn to the right; and if he turns to the left and there is a collision, he is to blame. In England I had to turn to the left. It was just as good to turn to the right, only we must obey the rule whichever way it is! And then, there is the necessity of rules for the sake of understanding. I know a famous school that once set out and advertised that they had no rules. In the first place it was a delusion, because they had to have a particular date to start, a particular time for meals, a particular time for classes, a system of marks and grades, and did have a mass of regulations that were said to be three times as great as in the colleges that did publish their rules. But still, the students could not find out what they could expect of the teachers or what the teachers expected of them, and so the students got together and made some rules so that they could live an orderly life and know what to expect. So it is necessary in the nature of things that man must live by rule.

Now, there is another thing: **rules increase with crowds and big undertakings.** Now, I feel a great deal of sympathy for those of you who come from your homes. You had a great many rules there, but you have gotten used to them, and you come here and meet a good many new rules. I am sorry there have to be so many, but still, there are a good many rules, and we must all be good-natured about them. Let us understand that rules have to increase with crowds and big undertakings. If you are going to ride on the railroad, you have to act differently than if you are going to ride in an ox cart. It doesn't make much difference when you start with an ox cart, but if you are going on a train that's going to make speed, it's going to start on the minute, and if you want to have the benefit of that speed, you have got to conform to the rules of the railroad.

And it is still more so with an army. In the war of 1870 the German troops defeated the French troops because the German army had more rules. They had everything fixed and planned beforehand and they swept up to Paris. In the war between Japan and Russia, the Japanese were successful because their army had rules; rules for health, rules for transportation, rules for camping, rules for marching, and rules for fighting, all laid out and followed to the dot, while the great unwieldy army of Russia was helpless because there was no organization.

I remember a dear young lady from the hills who went to Lexington. She came to me with tears in her eyes and told me how angry and offended she was when she could not pick a flower in the cemetery, and said, "Can it be wicked to pick a flower?" Yes, it can; it can be wrong even to pick a flower. And when I explained to her that there were 40,000 people in Lexington, and if each one should pick a flower there would not be any flowers left, she began to smile. Where there are crowds and big undertakings, rules must increase.

A third principle is that **habit makes work true and easy.** All great men, successful men, have had a set of well established habits. Habits make easy work and habits make beautiful work.

And a fourth principle is that **bad habits have to be killed.** Can you believe that? A great many people think that you must carry on a perpetual war with bad habits. That's the way we used to do with the Indians. We would make a raid on them, and we would suffer a raid from them, but by and by the government got the idea of pushing the Indians clear off into their reservation, drawing the line and saying, "There, stay on your own side." And then there was no more war; the Indians were in their place.

Now, with all the fights with bad habits, the best way is to kill the

bad habits. You know it is easier to kill a wolf than to put a collar on his neck!

The fifth principle is that **temptation must be avoided.** That was the teaching of Christ and it is under this head that some of our most peculiar rules come in. Here are the Proprieties of Conduct! We say that young men and young women must not meet to visit in any private place. Now, that is not a slander upon our young people. A great many of our young people might meet to visit in private places and it would be innocent and all right. But it would be a liability. It would be to some a temptation. If it were permitted as it is in some places, it would be certain that in the course of a year, a great deal of evil would happen. And so instead of saying there shall not be immorality, we say there shall not be the conditions in which there would be temptation. **We will fight against the liability and not have to fight against the thing itself!**

And so, with our rule against night prowling. That is nothing against our young men. Most of the young men are as good by night as by day, but after all, the greater portion of sin is done in the night. I have seen innocent men in our hospitals made diseased by the use of towels in our dormitories that had been infected by boys who had been off at night to places of infamy. Now, that doesn't happen often, but we don't want it to happen at all, and so we arrange to avoid it.

Here's the matter of our forbidding students to enter eating houses. There may be good eating houses—Boone Tavern is a good eating house for one, but we have found that when students flock to these eating houses evils are sure to follow. **One of the greatest causes of ill-health is eating between meals.** But besides that, at these eating houses there are always the liabilities of extravagance and bad company. We cannot discriminate, and so we are obliged to say for the sake of safety, "keep away from these sinister liabilities." We provide good food. We have an ice plant and a dairy and all these things. We propose to provide amusement and board for our students just as much as we provide class instruction.

Kill Cubs and You Will not Have to Kill Wolves!

Now, Students, what is the principle of all this? I had a brother who was once a farmer in Minnesota, and he told me about a neighbor who came in and told him what he had been doing that day. He said, "I have been doing a good piece of work, but something I hated to do. I visited three wolves' dens and killed the cubs. They are such innocent little things and look like kittens! I hated to kill them!" Now, in prohibiting amusements outside the college, and eating houses outside the college, and in prohibiting night prowling, we are killing cubs,—innocent little things that look like kittens," but if they grew up they would be wolves!

Another principle we believe in is that **hardship is a good teacher.** Behold the men who have come up thru hardship! Begin with Benjamin Franklin, Horace Greeley, and Abraham Lincoln! When a boy leaves Berea, as some did last week, because he can not get a room elegant enough for him, he does not care much for education. Such are not the people of character and promise that Berea cares to educate!

But in the last place, seventh, we believe that **hardship is easy—easy for any great cause.** I have been reading today of the sacrifices the people are making in Paris for their cause, and other sacrifices people are making in England for their cause; and they do it gladly.

Now, here at Berea we have the hardship of labor. Don't be sorry that you have to work. You have the hardship of economy; don't be sorry that you have to save. We have the hardship of careful care and planning of time, careful guarding of conditions of good health. We cannot any of us afford to be sick. Don't be sorry that you have these hardships. The only question is, are you working for a good cause? It is an important thing that you should help for the uplift of this glorious mountain region! If you have that in your eye, all these hardships will be as nothing. Now, I appeal to the teachers that are here tonight, that we teachers may be able to make you young people see what a goal you are running toward! Oh if we can make you see that goal! If we can make you see the difference between a man and a woman that is respectable and a man and a woman that is more than respectable.—Useful, Independent, Equipped—That's our task! God help me and help us all that we shall let no young man or young woman come here without getting some vision of what they

ANTWERP FEELS FULL SECURITY

Little Fear of Threatened Attack.

PROTECTED BY THE SWAMPS

Continued Rains Have Rendered the Country in the Region of Belgium's Temporary Capital Impassable For Siege Guns, and Confidence is Expressed That the Threatened Attack Would Prove Futile.

Amsterdam, Sept. 22.—The people of Liege have been told by the Germans to move out of the town. The Germans are intrenching many of the positions which they held on their advance, and it is believed that these works are in preparation for the withdrawal of the German forces operating in France.

Antwerp, Sept. 22.—There is a growing belief here that the Germans are preparing to retreat from the Alsne for a further determined stand in Belgium.

In addition to fortifications already prepared, the Germans are establishing a huge line of intrenchments which run through Mons to a point near Valenciennes. They have erected a semi-circular line of fortifications to the north of Brussels and Louvain. Heavy siege guns are being mounted upon these fortifications and troops are arriving in large numbers from Germany every day.

Such preparations are not necessary for use against the comparatively small forces of Belgium troops, because the two, possibly three, German army corps in Belgium have been adequate to keep the Belgians in check. The new defenses, therefore, must be designed to protect a new retreat.

An Attack on Antwerp.

It appears, also, that the Germans are about to begin their attempt to take Antwerp. Military opinion is that the Kaiser plans to storm the forts at any cost, but there is perfect confidence that the attempt will fail. Unusually heavy rains are flooding the country and will greatly handicap the movements of such heavy guns as the Germans depend upon. A great part of Belgium is a veritable swamp, and general military operations are regarded as impossible.

On account of the strength of the German forces and positions in occupied territory, the Belgian armies have been unable to maintain any important offensive. They have been successful in preventing the Germans from sending at least two army corps to the relief of their armies in France, and they have kept up a series of raids upon German communications. The Belgian war office has issued a statement that King Albert's troops have suffered no hindrance in their campaign of harassing the Germans. The disposition of the troops is good and the morale is excellent.

WORLD NEWS

(Continued from page 1)

oring to herd Von Kluck. If the advance can be continued from Lassigny and from Caronne, Von Kluck must retreat or be enveloped. In the event of the retreat of the German right wing, now a probability, the whole German line of defense goes to pieces. In the opinion of military writers, and all of the German armies must turn again in fight.

SEVERAL THEORIES FOR IT

French Unable to Understand Destruction of Cathedral.

Paris, Sept. 22.—Several theories are put forward here as to the reason for the bombardment of the Rheims cathedral. The three principal theories are: First, that the Germans hope (Continued on page Seven)

might be! Dwight L. Moody, who was not a great man naturally, said, "I am going to find out what God can do with one man who is thoroughly consecrated and thoroughly in earnest." . . . And all the English speaking people, and all the religious world, was benefited by Dwight L. Moody!

Now, my friends, we cannot have Berea College what it ought to be except with the help of you who are older students here; help the new students to understand these great principles, and to have an ambition for their country. The young people of Boston are planning a better Boston—what Boston is going to be in 1916, and the young people of San Francisco have such plans. In every part of the country the young people are rising up to better things and improving and bringing out the glories in their section. Now, who is going to do all this in our section, but YOU whom God has directed to be such leaders? Let's work together; let's do our utmost. Let us have a league of Christian students and Christian teachers and let God show what He can do with an institution that will be all for Him!

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Director Sunday School Course, Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)

LESSON FOR SEPTEMBER 27

REVIEW.

READING LESSON—John 3:14-21. GOLDEN TEXT—I come quickly; hold fast that which thou hast, that no one take thy crown. Rev. 3:11.

The lessons of the first quarter of this year's cycle chiefly present Jesus as the great teacher. Those of the second quarter principally concern the aspect of his saviorhood, whereas during this present quarter we see him mainly as the great judge. These lessons have dealt with matters which occurred during the last months, we may almost say the last weeks, of his life. During that "year of opposition" he is met with the most determined hostility and persecution. Nevertheless he proceeds against it all with calm assurance, in strict justice and without a shadow of faltering.

This reading lesson contains the most celebrated and familiar verse in the bible. In it we see:

A mighty God—"For God"
A mighty motive—"So loved"
A mighty scope—"The world"
A mighty sacrifice—"So gave His only begotten Son"
A mighty escape—"Not perish"
A mighty gift—"Eternal life."

We here see Jesus set forth in grace and while it does not declare that he came to judge, yet, in the passage are set forth those principles upon which he is constantly the judge, and whereby he will eventually act in the last and final judgment.

God's Right.

In the first lesson, that of the laborers, Jesus taught his disciples the sovereignty of God. God has a right to do as seemeth best to himself. In this parable we see the true motive in service, viz., fidelity and not for hope of reward. Jesus thus prepared the way for his denunciation and judgment of the rulers.

Lesson two, which deals with the self-seeking disciples and the self-sacrificing Savior, is intended to teach that there is but one path to true and lasting greatness, and that is the path of sacrifice and service.

The story of Bartimaeus, lesson three, is a beautiful and touching exhibition of his activity of mercy even in the midst of the approaching judgment.

In the fourth lesson is presented the parable of the pounds and the talents. Both are spoken to the disciples and both deal with their responsibilities to himself in the coming days. Our eternal reward depends upon our acts and attitudes in the life that now is.

Lesson five presents Jesus as the Messiah prophesied of in the Old Testament. It deals with the story of his coming into Jerusalem. Entering thus in such a manner demands our attention for it foreshadows the time of his judicial activity with reference to the people and the nation.

The next five lessons may be said to deal with this ministry of judgment. In lesson six we see some of the preparatory signs and teaching. The blasting of the fig tree and his cleansing of the house of God are both symbolic.

Lesson seven teaches us that if we fail to be faithful in the kingdom which has been entrusted to us it will certainly be taken from us.

Lesson eight presents the parable of the marriage feast in which Jesus unfolds the plan of God's invitation and its human rejection in three stages. God's Kinship.

The ninth lesson is a political inquiry which our Lord answered by setting forth all of the important state relationships according to the fundamental fact of the kingship of God. "Render unto Caesar the things that be Caesar's, and unto God the things that be God's." No other answer of his better reveals the infinite wisdom, skill and tact of our Lord.

In lesson eleven, the parable of the virgins, we are taught that the Lord Jesus is coming again and we must watch and be ready against that imminent event. This lesson also suggests the responsibilities of his people during his absence.

The twelfth lesson is a prediction of the judgment of the nations and reveals the way by which he is to begin the administration which will ensue when that kingdom is established. There is a kingdom prepared for the foundation of the world for the righteous and a punishment prepared for the devil and those who willfully choose to do his will. Those who cast their lot with his must go with him to spend eternity. They themselves sit in judgment upon themselves, judge themselves not worthy.

The chief value of these lessons during this quarter is in the revelation which they give us of the fact that when our Lord made that last journey to Jerusalem it was not to the death of a victim, one who was mastered by circumstances, who could not escape; but as a king. As he marched along that pathway "setting his face steadfastly," he perfectly understood, and resolutely faced a passion by means of which he was accomplishing the purposes of God and beyond the darkness of which he saw the brightness of ultimate victory and glory for mankind.

MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

PLANS FOR NEXT YEAR

Every farmer should be planning for next year. The crops are short this year throughout the United States. Keep your corn, hay, potatoes, rye, wheat and straw. Feed it to stock on your farm and sell the stock. Fill all the bedticks with new straw and bale the rest. Use the straw for bedding your cows and horses this winter. By doing so you will have more manure to haul out on your garden and corn fields.

In Your Plans Don't Forget the Garden

The garden is one of the most important means of cutting down expenses and producing the living of the family on the farm. Use the richest piece of land nearest the house for this purpose. Prepare it with extra care and save the good wife of many hard digs. Apply manure liberally. Secure from your county agent, your Agriculture College at Lexington, or the United States Department of Agriculture, directions for the making of a garden, not only in the summer but early and late in the year. Now is the time to begin your garden for next year. Men and boys, you like early vegetables. Prepare the garden and the women will put the vegetables on the table.

More and Better Corn

Get good seed corn. Select it while in the field. Follow the rules for the selection of seed corn given in the Citizen two weeks ago. Ask your county agent to help you raise a good crop next year. Figure how many bushels you will need for your own use and add some to sell or to feed some extra stock or to

fill a 10 by 20 ft. silo, which will take three or four acres of good corn, and put your acreage in accordingly.

Produce Your Own Hay

Sow some kind of cover crop this fall, rye or oats. Sow clover and timothy in February or first of March. Sow cowpeas and soy beans in the Spring. Use lime and grow cowpeas and clover for a few years then seed to alfalfa. The alfalfa will give you three crops of hay instead of one each year. Ask your county agent how to prepare land for alfalfa.

Raise More Hogs and Chickens

As a rule our farmers have too few chickens. Pay more attention to them. With a little extra work they can be produced cheaply, and enough of them will save a meat bill. Everybody should plan to raise a few head of hogs and the crops necessary to feed them. Your county agent will help you in this direction, call on him. Save your brood sows, and hens and pullets. You cannot afford to sell any breeding stock. Market a part of your corn crop, your pea crop, your rye crop and your wheat crop through hogs and chickens.

Fertilizer

Cut down your fertilizer bills by saving all manure and by planting corn crops, especially legumes. Be very careful in buying your fertilizer for next year. Purchase only high grade materials of the kind you need. Some kinds of fertilizing materials, may be high-priced. Do not use that kind unless you know your land needs it. Crops turned under add fertility to the soil and save fertilizer bills.

FARM FACTS

By Peter Radford

Get the difficulties out of the farmers' way and the farmers' problems will solve themselves.

The increase in prices of farm products has not kept pace with the increased cost of living.

The farmer can produce without organization, but to successfully market he must unite with his neighbor.

The farmer is the directing head and operating hand of his business. He combines, directs and carries all responsibilities.

The farmer cannot be helped until he organizes and the government cannot help the farmer except through organization.

The farmer sells at prices fixed in free trade markets and buys everything he wears and uses in a high protective market.

The value of farm crops is determined not only by the amount of labor necessary to produce them but by having them on the market when needed.

KENTUCKY FARM STATISTICS (From the Last Federal Census Reports)

There are 250,185 farms in Kentucky.

The approximate land area of this State is 25,715,000 acres; 22,189,000 acres are in farms and 14,354,000 acres of the land in farms are improved.

The average size of a Kentucky farm is 86 acres.

The farms of this State represent a capital investment of \$773,797,000. The farmers of this State own \$20,851,000 worth of implements and other farm machinery.

The value of the domestic animals, poultry and bees on the farms of this State is \$117,486,000.

The average value of a Kentucky farm is \$2,986.

KENTUCKY STATE INDEBTEDNESS

Kentucky State Debt \$ 4,452,000

National Debt.....1,028,000,000

World's Debt.....42,000,000,000

Washington, D. C. Sept.—The United States Department of Commerce and Labor has just completed a report giving the indebtedness of the different States of the Union, the nation and the world. The data contained in the compilation relate to the year 1913. The State debt of Kentucky is shown to be \$4,452,000 that year, compared with \$1,863,000 thirty years previous, which is an increase of \$2,589,000. The per capita State debt of this State in 1913 was \$1.90, and 66 cents in 1880. At the present time about 24 per cent of the population of the United States is in Kentucky and 1.3 per cent of the total debt is credited to this State.

UNCLE SAM TEARS UP A RAILROAD

Fort Smith, Arkansas—It is reported that the tracks of the Arkansas Southern Railway Company are to be taken up and sold for scrap iron. The Federal Court ordered the Receivers to discontinue running trains on the road last June as there was no way of taking care of the deficit resulting from its operation. This solution of the railway deficit problem is a new one and authoritatively demonstrates Uncle Sam's method of dealing with business problems as relates to railroads.

WAR TAX \$100,000,000 FREIGHT SHIPMENTS AND BEER TO BEAR THE BURDEN

Washington, D. C. — An effort is being made by Congress to levy a war tax of \$100,000,000 to make up the deficit in imports due to the European War. It is proposed that the freight shipments bear \$65,000,000 and beer \$35,000,000. The transportation companies are used merely as a collection agency of the fund and are to be compensated for their services. Beer is to bear an additional tax of fifty cents per barrel and the manufacturers of domestic wines also come in for a share of the tax burden. As an additional relief for war conditions, Senate leaders announce that the Rivers and Harbors appropriation bill will probably be reduced \$25,000,000.

A SQUARE DEAL

The National Farmers' Union is demanding a square deal from Congress and State Legislatures on the marketing of farm products.

The Federal and State Governments have been spending millions of dollars annually in urging the farmer to increase production, but little attention has been given to the marketing side of the question.

It is a well known paradox that the larger the crop the less the value and a stimulant to production without corresponding aid in marketing, loses much of its worth to agriculture. The Nation is fast awakening to the fact that marketing, and not production, is the problem of the farmer.

AUTOIST AND FARMER.

A good road means comfort and pleasure for the autoist. It means the same thing for the driver of a farm wagon, with much economy added.

WORK ON THE MERIDIAN ROAD

Over \$500,000 Expended For Permanent Improvements in 1913.

According to a recent statement by President John C. Nicholson of the Meridian Road association, over \$500,000 was expended for permanent improvements on the Meridian road in 1913, and in 1914 there will be spent at least an equal amount.

The Meridian Road association was organized at Salina, Kan., in June, 1911, for the purpose of establishing a highway from Winnipeg, Canada, to the Gulf of Mexico and bringing about its construction and maintenance.

The route of the Meridian road as at present established extends across the country approximately north and south as far as Waco, Tex., the principal cities it passes through being Grand Forks and Fargo, N. D.; Watertown and Yankton, S. D.; Norfolk and York, Neb.; Salina and Wichita, Kan.; Enid, Oklahoma City and Lawton, Okla., and Fort Worth, Tex. At Waco the route divides, one branch bearing easterly to Houston and Galveston and the other westerly through Temple, Austin and San Antonio to Laredo. The road is practically level over most of its length, and it is stated that very soon, if not now, a car can be sent over the entire length on high gear. It is stated that it is now a first class earth road for more than 1,500 miles, or approximately three-fourths of its entire length.

The present officers of the association are: President, John C. Nicholson, Newton, Kan.; vice president, D. E. Colp, San Antonio, Tex.; secretary and treasurer, Robert Campbell, Anadarko, Okla. There are the following divisions, each having a president and secretary: Canadian, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, military and Texas. The Texas division is further divided into seven divisions.

A High Honor.



Mrs. Nextdoor — Is your son doing well in college?
Mrs. Tungtist — He's doin' fine. They've chosen him valedictorian of his class.—Chicago News.

Superior Wisdom.



"Smith declares he is going to pay his creditors a hundred cents on the dollar."

"But, James, dear, why does he want to give them so many pennies?"—Philadelphia Press.

Timely.



"How wonderful are the ways of nature!"
"In what respect?"
"It brings along the green apple season just when young doctors are being graduated."—Chicago News.

A Fountain Pen—You should cultivate more carefully a spirit of Christianity.

A Book of Prose—I wish to put you to some trouble. You will take this out and dust it whenever I am announced to call.—Puck.

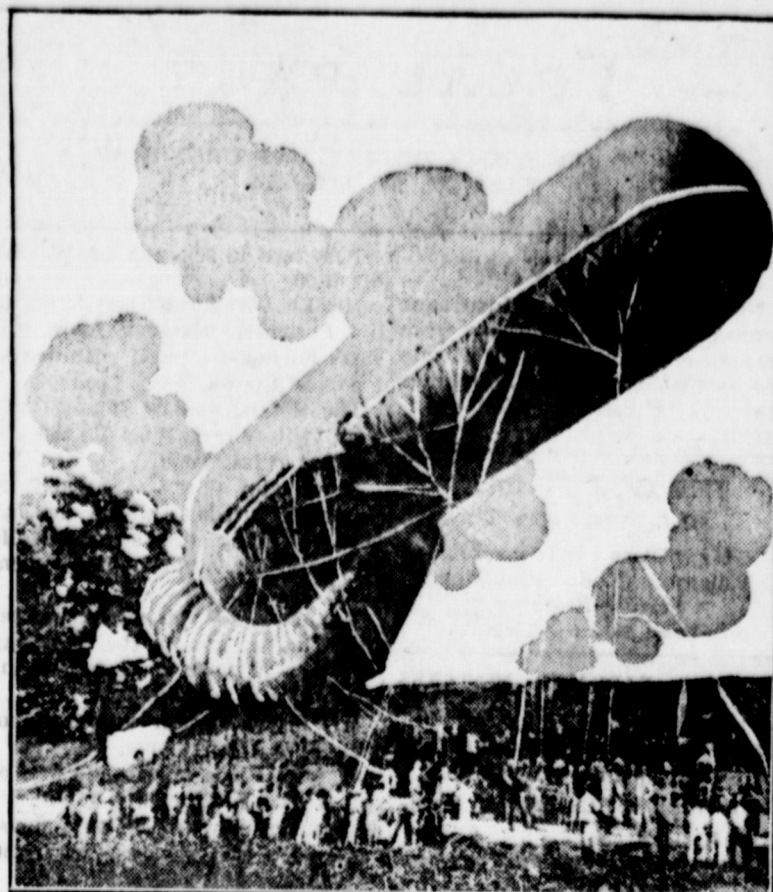


Photo by American Photo Association.

Dirigibles Play Part In European War

Here is shown a type of the smaller size war dirigible with which both Germany and France are liberally equipped. All kinds of aircraft will be impressed into service in the terrific conflict in Europe, and their effectiveness as a mode of warfare will be watched all over the world.

BRICK BUILT ROADS.

They Are Cheaper Than Macadam In the Long Run.

Two summers ago, says a writer in the New York Sun, I heard a Connecticut state engineer who had served the state for eighteen years declare that it was not the automobile that destroyed the roads, but rather imperfect construction. Macadam roads have been proved most wasteful and millions of dollars' worth of them are blown away by the wind each year, finding lodgment under farmers' produce and in gardens. It is not the first cost of such roads that counts, but the upkeep. It is now generally conceded that the road of the future will be built of some hard material, such as vitrified brick or concrete.

Wayne county, Mich., has constructed many miles of concrete road. I have examined many of these which had been laid four years and find that they are most safe and durable. Concrete, like brick road, provides a non-slipping, mudless and dustless surface, the ideal condition. Cuyahoga county, O., in which Cleveland is situated, is a good example of brick roads, and these are now being extended to suburban towns connecting Akron and Canton on the south and Painesville on the east. These have proved very satisfactory. I have seen brick roads in Terre Haute and Anderson, Ind., that have been laid for over twenty years, and I believe that hard brick making has improved since that time.

It would seem then that if the cost of brick or concrete was three or four times higher than macadam construction the two former pavements would be much cheaper. The eternal digging up of the road is a nuisance, and watering or plastering with oil is a nuisance. Stone roads are brutal, but some cities, such as Cleveland and Newark, N. J., still tolerate the Belgian block on the main streets. Such pavements are dangerous, noisy and destructive to vehicles and horses. Those that have charge of road building had better make up their minds now that the road problem of the future will be largely based upon motor traffic, and roads should be built with this in view.

"Good Roads" Day in Iowa.

In order to interest school children in good roads the highway commission of Iowa and the state superintendent of public instruction are recommending that the superintendents of consolidated schools set aside one day each year in the latter part of April or the first part of May as a "good roads" day. It is recommended that each school have its own "good roads" day, as it would be impossible for the state highway commission to properly assist in the work by the arranging of exhibits for a large number of schools on the same day. It is also recommended that the day be spent in studying the new highway laws, in the preparation by students of papers on features of highway work and in the study of the exhibit of enlarged road and bridge views from the collection of the Iowa highway commission and the United States office of public roads. It is proposed to devote the evening of the same day to a general good roads program and a lecture by a representative of the highway commission.

The Writers.

Mrs. Alice Hegan Rice is writing a new novel.

A. E. W. Mason, English novelist, is said to be the best dressed literary man in London.

Rabindranath Tagore, the Hindu poet whose works have been the literary sensation of the season, will be represented on the stage in this country next season with a dramatic poem from his pen.

HIS VISION OF VAST WEALTH.

It Didn't Last Long, as It Was Spoiled by Another Vision.

Before the eyes of a leading London stockbroker there appeared for a few brief moments visions of fortune, fame and honor. He was sitting in his office when the telephone bell rang.

"Hello," he answered.
"Oh, that is Mr. Blank, is it not? Why do you smoke your cigar through a holder?"

In some astonishment the broker put his cigar down.

"No, no, do not put it down, and if you do, find an ash tray for it."

This was so uncanny he shifted his chair slightly from the instrument.

"Do not move away," continued the voice, "and do not tug so impatiently at your mustache."

Down went his hand.

"Who on earth are you?" shouted the broker, "and how do you know



HE SADLY DREW BACK.

what I am doing with my cigar and hand? You talk as if you could see me."

An amazing reply came.
"I can see you. There you are, twitching your tie straight. As a matter of fact, I have invented an instrument which enables you to see over a telephone wire, and I am talking to you because I cannot finance the idea myself and want you to float it on half shares."

The possibilities of the scheme were immense. The broker, for an instant, saw himself dealing in vast orders for government departments. He saw big orders for foreign rights. It was one of the miracles of modern science. The capitalist would make a fortune, and then he glanced out of the window across the street.

Beaming down at him from a window overlooking his office was a row of grinning faces, among which he recognized two or three fellow members of the house.

Hastily he slammed down the receiver. The rosy visions faded away, and he sadly drew back out of sight—London Mail.

No One is Perfect.

Each one has his own burden, his own faults; no one can do without the aid of others. Therefore we must assist each other by consolation, advice and mutual warnings.—Leo Tolstoy.

A Box of cigars—You can't tell a good cigar from a vile one.

A Smoking Jacket—Your clothes smell dreadfully of tobacco.

Letter from Professor Montgomery

I have now been in Washington three weeks working on records of farm operations in various parts of the South. I am more than ever convinced that Berea and vicinity is an excellent locality in which to live and bring up a family.

There are three main reasons why Berea is a good place to live, and the three together put Berea in a class by itself.

In the first place, most of the soil is good or can be easily made so. Large areas of the far famed blue grass region are now less productive than much of our clay and mountain land. Conditions there and here at Berea are just reversed. There the land was exceedingly fertile to begin with and people thinking their land would never grow tired farmed carelessly and they are now suffering for it. But our Berea soils were mostly infertile and recognized as so, and now our people are fully awake to the necessity of increasing fertility and are rapidly mastering the principles of soil improvement.

The results are evident to all, and especially to those who have been away for five years and return to see crops, livestock and general conditions so improved that they hardly know the place.

I know of no place where a thrifty farmer with small capital can be more prosperous than in Eastern Kentucky. And mark you this condition will continue just so long as the community as a whole raises less than it consumes, and pays high freight rates and merchants commissions on food for man and beast that should be grown at home. Friends, did you ever stop to think that high freight rates are a blessing in disguise, because they drive the more thrifty to produce everything possible at home?

Good Community Spirit

There are few places in Kentucky more progressive than Berea, and probably none with a better community spirit. Farmers cannot get full value for their crops nor buy to advantage without organization and good community spirit. Berea has been fortunate in having merchants that are public spirited men. Now that our farmers are getting money ahead they should be able to use it to advantage in buying for cash. There should always be a premium on cash dealing.

The effort our people are now putting forth for better roads is an excellent sign of progress. The community spirit of each working for the good of all is rapidly becoming prevalent, and the spirit of "God bless me and my wife, my son John and his wife, us four and no more" is as rapidly dying out.

Education

No place in the United States offers better educational facilities for the farmer's boys and girls and at less expense than does Berea. The

five great departments each welcome bright, ambitious youths and no boy or girl is prepared for life without completing one or more of these courses.

The Agricultural Course is becoming more and more popular every year. Young men who complete the two years course are finding responsible and profitable positions as rapidly as they graduate. Some of these young men are already among the best farmers in this region.

The increased teaching force and laboratory facilities and the accumulating records from our experiment field and the opportunity to go out there and watch results make the course better than ever before.

If it is impossible for any farmer boy to take the two year course, he should by all means take the special short course that has been carefully planned for this fall and winter. It will be the best investment of time and money he has ever made. Talk to Mr. Spence about this course of study when he visits you.

You Will Succeed

I am more firm than ever in my belief that you are on the road to success. The simple method of building up the soil and keeping it fertile that I started you on, and that Mr. Spence will continue to keep ever before you is bound to bring you success if you carry it out faithfully.

I am wondering if you have done or are ready to do when the time comes, each and all of the following things:

Have you picked enough cowpeas seed to sow twice as many acres as you had this year?

Have you bought enough seed rye to sow all your corn ground so it will not wash this winter but yield a lot of valuable pasture?

Have you bought or ordered enough 16 per cent acid phosphate to sow at least 150 pounds per acre with all your rye?

Are you going to sow rye in the garden or a nearby truck patch for chicken pasture this winter? Wonderful how it makes the hens lay.

Are you seeding down that hill field to good grass for meadow and pasture.

Are you going to sow clover seed next February or March?

Are you building fences around feed lots and building sheds to protect your stock from storms, and save all the manure possible?

Is your subscription to The Citizen paid up so you will get it for reading during long winter nights?

Are all the children in school every day?

Are the big boys and girls in school at Berea or some other school of higher education?

Are you going to the big corn show, October 31.

F. Montgomery.

You and Your Family Need The Citizen Every Week---Subscribe Today

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BEREA AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

BRECK & EVANS

Nearly all of the Fire Insurance Companies have withdrawn from the state, but Breck & Evans have some Old Strong Companies that will furnish Any Kind of Insurance you want.

THE OGG STUDIO

G. C. PURKEY, Prop.

High Class Photographs, Enlarging, Kodak Finishing, Picture Framing, Over Berea Bank and Trust Co.

WATCHES BARGAINS WATCHES

Go to Marcum's to get your jewelry. Everything guaranteed. Prices the lowest, quality considered.

Next door to Clarkston's Hardware, Main Street.

L. & N. TIME TABLE

North Bound, Local

Knoxville 7:00 a. m. 10:55 p. m.
BEREA 1:07 p. m. 3:52 a. m.
Cincinnati 6:30 p. m. 7:45 a. m.

South Bound, Local

Cincinnati 6:30 a. m. 8:15 p. m.
BEREA 12:34 p. m. 12:33 a. m.
Knoxville 7:00 p. m. 5:50 a. m.

Express Train

No. 33 will stop to take on passengers for Knoxville and points beyond.

South Bound

Cincinnati 8:00 a. m.
BEREA 11:55 a. m.

No. 32 will stop at Berea to take on passengers for Cincinnati, O., and points beyond.

North Bound

BEREA 4:45 p. m.
Cincinnati 8:50 p. m.

Field Preaching—Weather permitting; Pres. Frost will preach at the cemetery, on Berea Pioneers, next Sunday evening at 4 o'clock.

Get that aluminum cooking ware at Welch's. (ad)

Mr. O. P. Jackson, a Richmond attorney, spent the latter part of last week in town on business.

Mrs. Amanda Couch of Hamilton, Ohio, who has been visiting our local photographer, G. C. Purkey on W. Union St., left early last week.

Mr. Wesley Bagby of the 1914 graduating class, who has been in town thru the opening days of the school in behalf of new students, left Monday for Hartford, Conn., where he will enter the Theological Seminary at that place. Success to him.

Gasoline irons at Welch's. (ad)

Mr. Leo Gilligan left last week for Dyersburg, Tenn., where he will again assume his duties as principal of the high school.

Word has been received from Mr. True Coyle to the effect that he is doing nicely in his work at Leland Stanford University.

Mr. Eli Cornelison made a business trip to Richmond Tuesday in his machine.

War has been declared on high prices at Welch's. (ad)

Mr. Judson Harrold arrived here Monday from his home in Beach City, Ohio, where he has been spending the summer. He will be in school again this year.

Portland Cement at Welch's 55c.

An interesting game of baseball took place on the main athletic field Monday afternoon between the college and the town teams. The town team lost by a score of 12 to 5. The battery for the college was Coyle and Carter; for the town, Hilliard and Phillips.

Stoves, stoves, stoves at Welch's. Any kind, any price. (ad)

The Misses Speed of Louisville are visiting at the Tavern this week.

Miss Lillian Ambrose, of the Lincoln Institute at Lincoln Ridge, visited with old school friends several days this week.

The Messrs. F. J. Manley and George Collins and party from Lexington were in town over Sunday.

Mr. Jas. T. Brown and his sister, Agnes L., returned Friday from Michigan, where they have been spending the summer. They will spend the winter in Berea.

Phone all your wants to 29. (ad) Mr. Henry Lengfeller visited Gus Stewart at Kirksville last week.

Pure lard in 50lb cans at Welch's for \$6.00. (ad)

Mr. Eli Cornelison is assisting in the Porter-Moore Drug Store this week during the usual rush occasioned by the opening of school.

The Messrs. Joe and Sidney Davis were visitors from Pineville the latter part of last week.

Mr. Dudley Curry returned from Kansas, Thursday, where he has been spending the summer. He will enter the Academy Department again this year.

Mr. Achilles Webb, who lately received admittance to the Kentucky bar, was in town on business the latter part of last week.

Mr. Bruce Barton and wife of New York City stopped over for a visit with Berea friends the first of this week. Mr. Barton is an old Berea student, now famous as a newspaper man, and we are always glad to welcome him back.

Mr. J. O. Bowman, class 1914, who has charge of the high school at Carlisle, Ky., was in Berea Saturday visiting home folks and friends.

Miss Annie E. Yelvington, who has been visiting in Berea all summer with Mrs. Bogie and daughter, returned to her home last Thursday in Hastings, Fla.

Fish's announce their fall and winter opening Friday and Saturday, September 25 to 26, 1914, and earnestly invite you to attend. Main and Center Streets, Berea, Ky. (ad 13)

The Misses Frances Heverlo and Leila McKee and the Messrs. Ben H. Barnard and Hans Perry of the Richmond Normal School, were visitors here over Sunday.

Miss Florence Stevens came from her home in Waynesboro, Va., Saturday to enter school for the year.

Mr. Gordon Imrie returned from his home in Whitehall, Mich., where he spent the latter part of the summer, and will resume his duties at the Tavern.

Just now we have on exhibition an attractive line of models in tailored effects that are particularly adapted for immediate wear. Even if you don't want to buy you are welcome to come in to look and get an advance insight into the millinery styles for early fall wear. Fish's (ad)

Mr. Geo. Wooler Clark is again at his old stand as Director of the Berea school of Printing. We are all glad to see him in our midst again.

Miss Bertha Robinson, Mrs. Early's very efficient saleslady, is suffering with a sprained ankle.

Mr. J. M. Dickson and family moved here recently from Hazard and now occupy quarters in the block opposite Welch's Stores on Chestnut St.

Mrs. Will Isaacs is very seriously ill at the college hospital this week.

Eggs now 20c at Welch's. (ad) Mr. Charles Click of Kerby Knob visited Dr. Robinson at his home on Chestnut St., the first of this week.

Mr. Fred Turner, who is now located in Indiana, was also a guest of Dr. Robinson this week.

The Bobtown schools have been compelled to close for the time being because of a slight epidemic of diphtheria in the neighborhood.

Dr. Davis entertained the Senior class nurses at his home on Center St. the first of the week.

The new Red Lick telephone line is now completed and ready for use.

Dr. Roberts entertained the Sunday school teachers of the Union Church at his home on Prospect St., Monday evening.

Trunks, suit cases and all kind of go-away bags at Welch's. (ad)

Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Baker and daughter, Bernice, spent Wednesday at the State Fair at Louisville.

Cornett and Coyle have moved into their new building on Main St.

Mrs. L. A. Wyatt and daughter, Lucia, left Thursday for a four weeks visit with friends and relatives in Clay County.

Mrs. L. D. Lewis of Hyden accompanied her daughter, Mary, who has entered school. Mrs. Lewis made a short visit with relatives and friends returning to her home Friday.

THE FALL STYLE BOOK IS OPEN

You can have a look any time you wish to come. We'll be decidedly glad to show you.

Good Clothes

J. S. STANIFER

RICHMOND, KENTUCKY

Good Service

Mrs. David Roebuck left for Buckhorn, Wednesday morning, where she will visit her mother, Mrs. Maggie Ogg.

Prof. Calfee conducts the Teachers Institute of Mt. Vernon this week.

Get that stove at Welch's. (ad) Mr. Jack Baulle was called to Paris, Ky., on account of sickness.

Mr. Charlie Adams, who is third trick operator of the L. & N. depot at Flanigan is visiting his mother Mrs. Nannie Brannaman.

Mr. Estill Jones spent week's end with friends.

Mrs. W. H. Duncan and children returned Friday from a two week's visit with Mr. and Mrs. Pat Kearns of Winchester.

Miss Alzea Hayes who is teaching in Estill County is visiting her sister, Mrs. Jack Baulle.

Miss Addie Fish was in Louisville, on business from Saturday until Tuesday. She also attended the State Fair.

Miss Nettie Oldham is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Chester Parks this week.

T. H. Davis, Dreyfus, recently purchased a canning outfit and called Mr. Charley Johnson one of the College Garden foremen and a student of Berea to operate outfit, a few days. Mr. Johnson with the training of the season in the work very skillfully assisted Mr. Davis and put him on the right road to success in the preservation of his fruits.

Col. Wesley Frost, United States Consul at Cork, Ireland, who is one of Kentucky's representatives in the consular service, has assisted more than 4,000 Americans to sail from Queenstown on their homeward journey to the United States. He is acting as representative of the belligerent countries as well as the United States.

Mr. Ralph E. Phillips of Jacksonville, Fla., representative of the Phillips-West Realty Co. of Louisville Ky., and Jacksonville, Fla., is in town getting ready for a big auction sale of the Baker-Isaacs-Wyatt allotment at 10:00 a. m. Monday the 28th. One lot goes free. Easy terms on the rest. See their big ad on page 5.

UNION CHURCH RALLY

Next Sunday will be rally day for Union Church Sunday School and Bible Class. Everybody turn out.

ORDINANCE

The City Council of Berea Ky, do ordain:—

Sec. 1.—That any person who shall ride a bicycle, motorcycle, or any vehicle of like kind on the sidewalk within the corporate limits of the City of Berea, Ky., shall be fined in the sum of not less than five dollars for each offense.

Sec. 2.—That any person who shall drive or ride a bicycle, motorcycle, automobile or any vehicle or machine of like character on any street, alley or public way within the corporate limits of the City of Berea, Ky., at a rate of speed exceeding twelve miles per hour shall be fined in the sum of not less than five dollars for each offense.

Sec. 3.—That any person riding or driving an automobile or motorcycle on the streets, alleys or public ways of the City of Berea, Ky., shall stop his machine when about to pass a horse being ridden or driven, if the rider or driver of said horse shall raise his hand as a signal for him to stop. And in passing horse or vehicle the motorcycle or automobile shall turn to the right, leaving the left hand of the road free for passage. Any person violating this section shall be fined in the sum of not less than ten dollars for each offense.

W. G. Best, City Clerk.



Fish's announces their Fall and Winter Opening, Friday and Saturday, September 25 and 26, and earnestly invite you to attend.

Main and Center Sts. Berea, Ky.

STOVES

Stoves Stoves Stoves Stoves Stoves
Stoves Stoves Stoves Stoves Stoves
Stoves Stoves Stoves Stoves Stoves
Stoves Stoves Stoves Stoves Stoves

EVERYTHING IN STOVES AT



We have just received a big assortment of women's and misses' tailored suits at \$11.50 to \$25.00. Women's, misses and children's coats, all sizes and all prices. You are invited to inspect our line. (ad 13)

Mrs. Ella Franklin of Wildie was in town Wednesday.

Cards are out announcing the marriage of Miss Edith Margarita Ellis to Mr. Eugene Archibald Thomson on Wednesday, the 16th of September, nineteen hundred and fourteen, Lincoln Ridge. The many friends of Berea wish them much happiness.

Dr. Marion Robinson spent from Thursday until Saturday in Louisville.

Miss Vera Mustard of West Virginia underwent an operation for appendicitis Monday.

Mrs. Dr. Settle of Sand Gap underwent an operation for appendicitis Monday.

Fish's announce their fall and winter opening Friday and Saturday, September 25 to 26, 1914, and earnestly invite you to attend. Main and Center Streets, Berea, Ky. (ad 13)

D. C. Pullins one of the agents for the Citizen has returned from a trip through Jackson County with a bunch of new subscribers and reports of helping to capture a large rattlesnake near what is known as the Ravin Cliff, 14 rattles and a but-ton.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Muncy are visiting with relatives in Clay County. Mrs. Mary Brookshire of Winchester, Ky., and Stella May Johnson spent the day with Mrs. Brookshire's brother, Mr. W. B. Johnson at Whites Station, Monday.

James L. Jones moves to town and C. W. Johnston goes back to his farm vacated by Jones on Scaffold Cane pike.

Miss Lizzie Bogie, who was operated on in the college hospital for mastoid is rapidly improving. Dr. F. W. Swing of Cincinnati and Dr. Davis did the work.

BEREA CORN SHOW

Berea Corn Show and Fair, Oct. 31, 1914. Watch for announcements and prize list in next week's paper.

Get ready. Prepare and come. The biggest day in Berea is coming. Over \$200 will be given to prize winners. Don't you want a part in this?

NOTICE OF ELECTION

J. W. Bratcher and others, on petition:

Notice is hereby given that there will be an election held in the above styled action in Blue Lick Precinct No. 15, Madison County, Ky., on the third day of Nov. 1914, taking the sense of the legal voters of said precinct whether or not cattle or any species thereof shall run at large on the public roads thereof, this Sept. 16, 1914.

Attorney, R. B. Terrill, (ad—15) Clerk, Madison Co. Court.

Now Ready to Show

Ready-to-wear Apparel and Millinery in the Newest Designs and Models to meet the requirement of good taste in Dress at Exceedingly reasonable prices.

B. E. BELUE & COMPANY

Richmond, Kentucky



ANNOUNCEMENT

The semi-annual display of high class Autumn and Winter Suitings by The Globe Tailoring Company, Makers of "Needle-Molded Clothes, Cincinnati, will be given at our establishment on

September 28th and 29th

Make this one of your positive engagements. Call and make your selection and be measured by an expert. Orders taken for immediate or future delivery—woolens will be shown in full length drapes.

HAYES & GOTT

BEREA, KENTUCKY

Special Representative in Charge, R. J. GOSIGER

PHONE 65 FOR
STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES,
HAY, CORN AND OATS

PROMPT DELIVERY
HONEST WEIGHT

J. STROTHER GOTT & CO.

(MALEY'S OLD STAND)

SEE CLARKSTON FOR

Hardware and Groceries

MAIN STREET, Near Bank

Berea's Carpenter Course Gives Skill and Earning Power

— BIG — AUCTION

SALE OF LOTS

BEREA, KY.

Monday, Sept. 28th

10 A. M. SHARP

THE PROPERTY

A new subdivision known as the Baker-Isaacs-Wyatt Addition to Berea, located in the south western portion of the city, and fronting on Boone street—a few blocks south of the High School—only a few minutes walk to the business center.

TO WHITE PEOPLE ONLY

We have a large force now at work grading streets, staking and making general improvements and when finished we will have 60 high class bungalow home sites—you make the price—the highest bidder! An addition where the best will live—a rapidly developing residence section—where values are bound to increase.

VERY EASY TERMS

Only one third cash, the balance payable in 6 and 12 months with 6% interest on deferred payments.

ONE LOT FREE

As an advertising feature we are going to give one lot away absolutely Free. Every white person on the grounds will have an equal opportunity of getting the free lot regardless of whether you bid, buy or not. Just be present, that's all.

FREE CARRIAGES

Free carriages will leave from in front of the Post Office beginning promptly at 9:30 a. m. and will convey every one to and from the sale absolutely free of charge. Get in one—it's free—

FOLLOW THE BAND

DON'T FORGET THE DAY AND DATE MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 10 A. M.

LADIES ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO ATTEND

For further particulars call or address

PHILLIPS-WEST REALTY CO.,

Care Boone Tavern - - - - Berea, Ky.

COLUMBUS BUGGIES and MOGULL WAGONS

Are the late arrivals which add two more members to the big family—American Fence, Oliver Chilled Plows, Foster Rangers and V. C. Fertilizers. Sold exclusively by

R. H. CHRISMAN

"The Furniture Man"

Chestnut Street - - - Berea, Kentucky

THE JAM SOCIAL

The customary Jam Social was held at the College Chapel on Tuesday evening. There was a large crowd out and all reported a rousing good time. The jam social is an event which is endeared to all old Berea students. The year would be incomplete without it to them.

LOOK OUT

A sure enough bargain. A farm of 320 acres, 50 acres in cultivation. A house of five rooms, a good barn two good orchards, good water, three mile of railroad, one 10-H. Power gasoline mill, cost \$550 all for only \$1,800. For further information call on J. H. Farmer, owner, Trilby, Lee Co., Ky. (ad-13)

COMMISSIONER'S SALE

Sophia Johnson, etc., Plaintiffs, vs. Luther Kimberlain, etc., Defendants.

Under and by virtue of a judgment and order of sale rendered at the May term of the Madison Circuit Court, in the above styled action, the undersigned Master Commissioner of said court will on Saturday, September 26, 1914, at 10 o'clock a. m. on the premises in the city of Berea, Ky., sell to the highest and best bidder at public auction, the following described property, viz.—A certain house and lot of ground located in Berea, Ky., on the North side of Depot St., beginning at a stone on the S. W. corner of lot No. 1, now owned by J. S. Wilson, thence running west parallel with North line of Depot St., 83 1-4 feet to the South corner of Lot No. 3, thence North 266 1-4 feet to the N. E. corner of lot No. 3, thence North 89 degrees, East 83 1-4 feet, thence due South 268 feet to the beginning, and being the same lot conveyed to Levi Kimberlain by A. E. Robinson and wife, Deed Book 73, Page 143, Madison County Court Clerk's Office.

Terms: Said property will be sold on a credit of six months time, the purchaser being required to execute a sale bond payable to the Commissioner with approved security bearing 6 per cent interest from day of sale until paid, with a lien retained on the property until all the purchase money is paid.

(ad) H. C. Rice, M. C. M. C. C.

Joe W. Stephens Meat Market

FANCY AND STAPLE GROCERIES

Fruits and Vegetables

Mill Feed, Flour and Meal

OUR AIM IS TO PLEASE.

GIVE US A CALL

Main Street, Berea

A Matter of Pride

We take pride in extending courteous treatment to our customers. We want you to take advantage of our banking facilities.

We want you to come to us and feel at home when you get here. If there is anything we can do for you, do not hesitate about asking for it. We assure you we will do it if we can. If we can't do it we will tell you so and frankly tell you why. Come in and let's get better acquainted.

JACKSON COUNTY BANK

The Berea National Bank

No. 8435

Report of the condition of THE BEREA NATIONAL BANK, at Berea in the State of Kentucky, at the close of business, Sept. 12, 1914.

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts	\$151,947.38
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	2,535.79
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation	25,000.00
Banking House, Furniture, and Fixtures	5,500.00
Other Real Estate owned	3,000.00
Due from approved Reserve Agents in Central Reserve Cities	1,638.51
In other Reserve Cities	16,480.09
Checks and other Cash Items	456.12
Notes of other National Banks	185.00
Fractional Paper Currency, Nickles and Cents	268.68
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK VIZ:	
Specie	8,897.30
Legal-tender notes	1,874.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)	1,250.00
TOTAL	219,032.87

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in	25,000.00
Surplus fund	25,000.00
Undivided Profits, less Expenses and Taxes paid	1,303.16
National Bank Notes outstanding	25,000.00
Individual Deposits subject to check	142,404.71
Certified checks	325.00
TOTAL	219,032.87

State of Kentucky, County of Madison, ss:
I, J. L. Gay, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. L. Gay, Cashier.
Correct—Attest: J. W. Fowler, D. M. Welch, J. J. Branaman, Directors.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of September, 1914.
J. M. Early, Notary Public.
My commission expires March 17, 1918.

GROCERIES, FRUITS and VEGETABLES

Prices Always Right

J. B. RICHARDSON

NEXT DOOR TO POST OFFICE

Main Street - - - Berea, Kentucky

Berea Bank & Trust Co.

Main Street, Berea, Kentucky

TIME CERTIFICATE PLAN

We pay 4 per cent interest on money left on deposit six months or longer. We issue a certificate payable to yourself or your order with interest coupons attached payable semi-annually. You can draw your money at any time by presenting the certificate.

JOHN F. DEAN, Cashier

Berea's Home Science Courses Make Happy Homes

The Land of Broken Promises

By DANE COOLIDGE

Author of
"THE FIGHTING FOOL," "HIDDEN WATERS,"
"THE TEXICAN," Etc.

Illustrations by DON J. LAVIN

(Copyright, 1914, by Frank A. Munsey.)

For the first few days they lingered about the mine, gloating over it in secret, laughing back and forth, singing gay songs—then, as the ecstasy passed and the weariness of waiting set in, they went two ways. Some fascination, unexplained to Bud, drew De Lancey to the town. He left in the morning and came back at night, but Hooker stayed at the mine.

Day and night, week-days and Sundays, he watched it jealously, lest someone should slip in and surprise their secret—and for company he had his pet horse, Copper Bottom, and the Yaqui Indian, Amigo.

Ignacio was the Indian's real name, for the Yaquis are all good Catholics and named uniformly after the saints; but Bud had started to call him Amigo, or friend, and Ignacio had conferred the same name on him.

Poor Ignacio! His four-dollar-a-day job had gone glimmering in half a day, but when the Mexican laborers departed he lingered around the camp, doing odd jobs, until he won a place for himself.

At night he slept up in the rocks, where no treachery could take him unaware, but at the first peep of dawn it was always Amigo who arose and lit the fire.

Then, if no one got up, he cooked a breakfast after his own ideas, boiling the coffee until it was as strong as lye, broiling meat on sticks, and went to turn out the horses.

With the memory of many envious glances cast at Copper Bottom, Hooker had built a stout corral, where he kept the horses up at night, allowing them to graze close-hobbled in the daytime.

A Mexican insurrection on foot is a contradiction of terms, if there are any horses or mules in the country, and several bands of ex-miners from Fortuna had gone through their camp in that condition, with new rifles in their hands. But if they had any designs on the Eagle Tail live stock they speedily gave them up; for, while he would feed them and even listen to their false tales of patriotism, Bud had no respect for numbers when it came to admiring his horse.

Even with the Yaqui, much as he trusted him, he had reservations about Copper Bottom; and once, when he found him petting him and stroking his nose, he shook his head forbiddingly. And from that day on, though he watered Copper Bottom and cared for his wants, Amigo was careful never to caress him.

But in all other matters, even to lending him his gun, Bud trusted the Yaqui absolutely. It was about a week after he came to camp that Amigo sighted a deer, and when Bud loaned him his rifle he killed it with a single shot.

Soon afterward he came loping back from a scouting trip and made signs for the gun again, and this time he brought in a young peccary, which he roasted in a pit, Indian style. After that, when the meat was low, Bud sent him out to hunt, and each time he brought back a wild hog or a deer for every cartridge.

The one cross under which the Yaqui suffered was the apparent failure of the mine, and, after slipping up into the cut a few times, he finally came back radiant.

"Mira!" he said, holding out a piece of rock; and when Hooker gazed at the chunk of quartz he pointed to the specks of gold and grunted, "Oro!"

"Seguro!" answered Bud, and going down into his pocket, he produced an-

"Ah!" breathed Amigo, his face suddenly clearing up; "and can I work for you then?"

"Si," answered Bud, "for four dollars a day. But now you help me watch, so nobody comes."

"Stawano!" exclaimed the Indian, well satisfied, and after that he spent hours on the hilltop, his black head thrust out over the crest like a chuckawalla lizard as he coned the land below.

So the days went by until three weeks had passed, and still no papers came. As his anxiety increased Phil fell into the habit of staying in town overnight, and finally he was gone for two days. The third day was drawing to a close, and Bud was getting restless, when suddenly he beheld the Yaqui bounding down the hill in great leaps and making signs down the canyon.

"Two men!" he called, dashing up to the tent; "one of them a rural!"

"Why a rural?" asked Bud, mystified.

"To take me!" cried Amigo, striking himself violently on the breast. "Lend me your rifle!"

"No," answered Bud, after a pause; "you might get into trouble. Run and hide in the rocks—I will signal you when to come back."

"Muy bien," said the Yaqui obediently, and, turning, he went up over rocks like a mountain-sheep, bounding from boulder to boulder until he disappeared among the hilltops. Then, as Bud brought in his horse and shut him hastily inside his corral, the two riders came around the point—a rural and Aragon!

Now, in Mexico a rural, as Bud well knew, means trouble—and Aragon meant more trouble, trouble for him. Certainly, so busy a man as Don Cipriano would not come clear to his camp to help capture a Yaqui deserter. Bud sensed it from the start that this was another attempt to get possession of their mine, and he awaited their coming grimly.

"S tardes," he said in reply to the rural's abrupt salute, and then he stood silent before his tent, looking them over shrewdly. The rural was a hard-looking citizen, as many of them are, but on this occasion he seemed a trifle embarrassed, glancing inquiringly at Aragon. As for Aragon, he was gazing at a long line of jerked meat which Amigo had hung out to dry, and his drooped eye opened up suddenly as he turned his cold regard upon Hooker.

"Senor," he said, speaking with an accusing harshness, "we are looking for the men who are stealing my cattle, and I see we have not far to go. Where did you get that meat?"

"I got it from a deer," returned Bud; "there is his hide on the fence; you can see it if you'll look."

The rural, glad to create a diversion, rode over and examined the hide and came back satisfied, but Aragon was not so easily appeased.

"By what right," he demanded truculently, "do you, an American, kill deer in our country? Have you the special permit which is required?"

"No, senor," answered Hooker soberly; "the deer was killed by a Mexican I have working for me!"

"Ha!" sneered Aragon, and then he paused, balked.

"Where is this Mexican?" inquired the rural, his professional instincts aroused, and while Bud was explaining that he was out in the hills somewhere, Aragon spurred his horse up closer and peered curiously into his tent.

"What are you looking for?" demanded Hooker sharply, and then Aragon showed his hand.

"I am looking for the drills and drill-spoon," he said; "the ones you stole when you took my mine!"

"Then get back out of there!" cried Bud, seizing his horse by the bit and throwing him back on his haunches; "and stay out!" he added, as he dropped his hand to his gun. "But if the rural wishes to search," he said, turning to that astounded official, "he is welcome to do so."

"Muchas gracias, no!" returned the rural, shaking a finger in front of his face, and then he strode over to where Aragon was muttering and spoke in a low tone.

"No!" dissented Aragon, shaking his head violently; "no—no! I want this man arrested!" he cried, turning vindictively upon Bud. "He has stolen my tools—my mine—my land! He has no business here—no title! His land is mine, and I tell him to go. Pronto!" he shouted, menacing Hooker with his riding-whip, but Bud only shifted his feet and stopped listening to his excited Spanish.

"No, senor," he said, when it was all over, "this claim belongs to my partner, De Lancey. You have no—"

"Ha! De Lancey!" jeered Aragon, suddenly indulging himself in a sardonic laugh. "De Lancey! Ha, ha!"

"What's the matter?" cried Hooker, as the rural joined in with a derisive smirk. "Say, speak up, hombre!" he threatened, stepping closer as his eyes took on a dangerous gleam. "And let me tell you now," he added, "that if any man touches a hair of his head I'll kill him like a dog!"

The rural backed his horse away, as if suddenly discovering that the American was dangerous, and then, saluting respectfully as he took his leave, he said:

"The Senor De Lancey is in jail!" They whirled their horses at that and galloped off down the canyon, and as Bud gazed after them he burst into a frenzy of curses. Then, with the one thought of setting Phil free, he ran out to the corral and hurled the saddle on his horse.

It was through some chicanery, he knew—a some low-down trick on the part of Aragon—that his partner had been imprisoned, and he swore to have him out or know the reason why. Either that or he would go after Aragon and take it out of his hide.

It was outside Bud's simple code even to question his partner's innocence, but, innocent or guilty, he would have him out if he had to tear down the jail.

So he slapped his saddle-gun into the sling, reached for his quirt, and went dashing down the canyon. At a turn in the road he came suddenly upon Aragon and the rural, split a way between them, and leaned forward as Copper Bottom burned up the trail.

It was long since the shiny sorrel had been given his head, and he needed neither whip nor spur—but a mile or two down the arroyo Bud suddenly reined him in and looked behind. Then he turned abruptly up the hillside and jumped him out on a point, looked again, and rode slowly back up the trail.

Aragon and the rural were not in sight—the question was, were they following? For a short distance he rode warily, not to be surprised in his suspicion; then, as he found tracks turning back, he gave heed to his horse and galloped swiftly to camp.

The horses of the men he sought stood at the edge of the mine-dump, and, throwing his bridle-rein down beside them, Bud leaped off and ran up the cut. Then he stopped short and reached for his six-shooter. The two men were up at the end, down on their knees, and digging like dogs after a rabbit.

So eager were they in their search so confident in their fancied security, that they never looked up from their work, and the tramp of Hooker's boots was drowned by their grubbing until he stood above them. There he paused, his pistol in hand, and waited grimly for developments.

"Ha!" cried Aragon, grabbing at a piece of quartz that came up. "Aqui lo tengo!" He drew a second piece from his pocket and placed them together. "It is the same!" he said.

Still half-buried in the excavation, he turned suddenly as a shadow crossed him, to get the light, and his jaw dropped at the sight of Bud.

"I'll trouble you for that rock," observed Bud, holding out his hand, and as the rural jumped, Aragon handed over the ore. There was a moment's silence as Bud stood over them—then he stepped back and motioned them out with his gun.

Down the jagged cut they hurried, awed into a guilty silence by his anger, and when he let them mount without a word the rural looked back, surprised. Even then Bud said nothing, but the swing of the Texan's gun spoke for him, and they rode quickly out of sight.

"You dad-burned greasers!" growled Bud, returning his pistol with a jab to its holster. Then he looked at the ore. There were two pieces, one fresh-dug and the other worn, and as he gazed at them the worn piece seemed strangely familiar. Aragon had been comparing them—but where had he got the worn piece?

Once more Bud looked it over, and then the rock fell from his hand. It was the first piece they had found—the piece that belonged to Phil!

CHAPTER XV.

When the solid earth quakes, though it move but a thousandth of an inch beneath our feet, the human brain reels and we become dizzy, sick and afraid. So, too, at the thought that some trusted friend has played us false, the mind turns back upon itself and we doubt the stability of everything—for a moment. Then, as we find all the trees straight up, the world intact, and the hills in their proper places, we cast the treacherous doubts aside and listen to the voice of reason.

For one awful moment Hooker saw himself betrayed by his friend, either through weakness or through guile; and then his mind straightened itself and he remembered that Phil was in jail.

What more natural, then, than that the rurales should search his pockets and give the ore to Aragon? He stooped and picked up the chunk of rock—that precious, pocket-worn specimen that had brought them the first promise of success—and wiped it on his sleeve.

Mechanically he placed it beside the other piece which Aragon had gouged from the edge, and while he gazed at them he wondered what to do—to

leave their mine and go to his friend, or to let his friend wait and stand guard by their treasure—and his heart told him to go to his friend.

So he swung up on his horse and followed slowly, and as soon as it was dark he rode secretly through Old Fortuna and on till he came to the jail. It was a square stone structure, built across the street from the cantina in order to be convenient for the drunks, and as Bud rode up close and stared at it, some one hailed him through the bars.

"Hello there, pardner," called Hooker, swinging down and striding over to the black window, "how long have they had you in here?"

"Two days," answered Phil from the inner darkness; "but it seems like a lifetime to me. Say, Bud, there's a Mexican in here that's got the jim-jams—regular tequila jag—can't you get me out?"

"Well, I sure will!" answered Bud; "what have they got you in for? Where's our friend, Don Juan? Why didn't he let me know?"

"You can search me!" railed De Lancey. "Seems like everybody quits you down here the minute you get into trouble. I got arrested night before last by those d—d rurales—Manuel Del Rey was behind it, you can bet your life on that—and I've been here ever since!"

"Well, what are you pinched for? Who do I go and see?"

"Pinched for nothing!" cried De Lancey bitterly. "Pinched because I'm a Mexican citizen and can't protect myself! I'm incomunicado for three days!"

"Well, I'll get you out, all right," said Hooker, leaning closer against the bars. "Here, have a smoke—did they frisk you of your makings?"

"No!" snapped De Lancey crossly. "But I'm out of everything by this time. Bud, I tell you I've had a time of it! They threw me in here with this crazy, murdering Mexican and I haven't had a wink of sleep for two days. He's quiet now, but I don't want any more."

"Well, say," began Bud again, "what are you charged with? Maybe I can grease somebody's paw and get you out tonight!"

There was an awkward pause at this, and finally De Lancey dropped his white face against the bars and his voice became low and beseeching. "I'll tell you, Bud," he said, "I haven't been quite on the square with you—I've been holding out a little. But you know how it is—when a fellow's in love, I've been going to see Gracia!"

"Oh!" commented Hooker, and stood very quiet while he waited. "Yes, I've been going to see her," hurried on Phil. "I know I promised; but, honest, Bud, I couldn't help it. It just seemed as if my whole being was wrapped up in her, and I had to do it. She'd be looking for me when I came and went—and then I fixed it with her maid to take her a letter. And then I met her secretly, back

by the garden gate. You know they've got some holes punched in the wall—loopholed during the fight last summer—and we'd—"

"Sure, I'll take your word for that," broke in Hooker harshly. "But get to the point! What are you pinched for?"

"Well," went on De Lancey, his voice quivering at the reproach, "I was going to tell you, if you'll listen to me. Somebody saw us there and told Aragon—he shut her up for a punishment and she slipped me out a note—well, I couldn't stand it—I hired the string band and we went down there in a hack to give her a serenade. But this cad, Manuel del Rey, who has been acting like a jealous ass all along, swooped down on us with a detachment of his rurales and took us all to jail. He let the musicians out the

next morning, but I've been here ever since."

"Yes, and what are you charged with?" demanded Bud brusquely.

"Drunk," confessed Phil, and Bud grunted.

"Huh!" he said "and me out watching that mine night and day!"

"Oh, I know I've done you dirt, Bud," wailed De Lancey; "but I didn't mean to, and I'll never do it again."

"Never do what?" inquired Bud roughly.

"I won't touch another drop of booze as long as I'm in Mexico!" cried Phil. "Not a drop!"

"And how about the girl?" continued Bud inexorably. "Her old man was out and tried to jump our mine today—how about her?"

"Well," faltered De Lancey, "I'll—she—"

"You know your promise!" reminded Bud. "Yes; I know. But—oh, Bud, if you knew how loyal I've been to you—if you knew what offers I've resisted—the mine stands in my name, you know."

"Well?"

"Well, Aragon came around to me last week and said if I'd give him a half interest in it he'd—well, never mind—it was a great temptation. But did I fall for it? Not on your life! I know you, Bud, and I know you're honest—you'd stay by me to the last ditch, and I'll do the same by you. But I'm in love, Bud, and that would make a man forget his promise if he wasn't true as steel."

"Yes," commented Hooker dryly. "I don't reckon I can count on you much from now on. Here, take a look at this and see what you make of it." He drew the piece of ore that he had taken from Aragon from his pocket and held it up in the moonlight. "Well, feel of it, then," he said. "Shucks, you ought to know that piece of rock, Phil—it's the first one we found in our mine!"

(To be continued)

UNITED STATES NEWS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

REGULAR BANKING CHANNELS

Washington.—Relief deposits for transfer to Europe no longer will be accepted by the treasury department in view of the fact that it is again possible to send funds through the regular banking channels. Secretary McAdoo said that the relief work for the purpose of assisting Americans in Europe will be continued and where deposits have already been made with the treasury payments will be made whenever the beneficiaries can be found.

CARRIES MAROONED MEMBERS.

Washington.—Eight white men and an Eskimo family, survivors of the wrecked Canadian exploring ship *Karuk*, are safe aboard the revenue cutter *Bear*, after being marooned on frozen Wrangel's Island since last January. A relayed wireless dispatch from the *Bear* received here said she was due at Nome, Alaska. The dispatch told of the death of three of the explorers on the island, George S. Malloch, geologist; Bjarne Manen, assistant topographer, and Brady, seaman.

WILL GO AFTER THE BANKERS.

Washington.—Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo has sent out 2,000 inquiries to different parts of the United States to determine how bankers are conducting business under the stress of the unusual conditions created by the war in Europe. His purpose is to ascertain to what extent bankers are unduly hoarding and increasing their reserves and contracting loans without reason. In a lesser degree the secretary has already found the conditions of 1907 existing.

ARREST OF PERRY LYNAM

Long Missing Wife Murderer Taken Back to Indianapolis.

Indianapolis, Sept. 15.—Perry Lynam, wife murderer, was arrested at Peoria and returned here without requisition.

On May 25 Lynam stabbed his wife, Mrs. Myrtle Lynam, to death, at the home of her mother in Irvington. The murder followed a separation of several weeks.

A Homemade Toy.

Did you ever see boys walk on stilts? It looks like dangerous sport, but it is not after you have a little practice. In fact, you can take rapid strides with them, as do the shepherds in the desert of Laudes, in the south of France. They can run, jump, hop and dance on them with ease and security. When they stand on the stilts they can watch their flock, their feet being protected from the water during the winter and the hot sands in summer. In addition to the stilts, they use a long staff, which they carry in their hands. This forms the third leg when they require rest.

To make stilts procure two poles about six or seven feet long and nail on a strap of leather about one-third from the bottom of each. Into these the feet are placed, the poles being kept in a proper position by the hands and moved forward by the action of the legs. Some American boys nail on wooden supports for the feet to rest upon instead of the leather straps.

When certain that the cards are stacked against you it is better to pull out of the game.

College News

COMING EVENTS

September

24. Department Lectures by Deans, 9:30 a. m.
 27. Divided Chapel Worship, 7:30 p. m.
 28. Reception in Men's Dormitories, 3 to 5 p. m.
- October
3. Anniversary, P. D.
 5. Mountain Day—All Departments except Foundation School.
 12. Mountain Day—Foundation School.
 14. Anniversary, A. Z. 7:30 p. m.

ALPHA ZETAS MEET

The Alpha Zeta literary Society met on the main athletic field, Saturday evening, for their opening rally. Old songs were sung, old yells were given, and many rousing speeches made. A feeling of good fellowship was prevalent throughout and both old and new members at the final adjournment at curfew time felt that they had spent a royal good evening.

MEETING OF NEW FACULTY

A meeting of all the new members of the Faculty for this year was held at President Frost's House Monday evening with Mrs. Frost as hostess. The evening's program was brief consisting of a paper by Mrs. Frost, the balance of the evening being purely social. Refreshments were served in due time which always add zest to the occasion. All present reported a memorably pleasant evening.

CLASS SUPPER

On Friday evening, the members of the 1914 graduating class, who chanced to be in Berea at the time, met for a class rally and supper. The supper was served on the banks of Silver Creek and a bounteous one it was. The stern dignity, the characteristic Senior badge, was no where in evidence. The members present were: Messrs. Carrol Batson, Chas. Anderson, Wesley Bagby, Rufian Rust and Thomas Parker and the Misses Carrie Spangler, Myrtle Starns and Ethel Todd.

BEREA NIGHT

On Monday evening a very enthusiastic bunch of students gathered on the athletic field for the observance of the annual event known as Berea Night, under the auspices of the college Y. M. C. A. This is by many considered the biggest event of the year. All went prepared for a good time and none were disappointed. Studies were forgotten for the time being and all minds were bent on making the evening one of keen enjoyment.

An interesting program was given consisting of speeches, readings, and several musical numbers.

After the program there was a membership contest and demonstration by Secretaries, Hoagland and Stahl. This was followed by a very interesting and vigorous tug-of-war by those present choosing to take part.

The climax of the evening's program came in the form of the watermelon parade. There were melons galore and every one had his fill.

It was with a feeling of reluctance that all finally dispersed at 9:30 for their various rooms, and the hospitality shown by the Y. M. C. A. boys left a very vivid impression on all present.

Y. M. C. A. CONTEST

There is a contest on this week among all the state Y. M. C. A. organizations, forty-eight in number. The object of this contest is to swell the membership to a greater mark than ever before reached. The aggregate enrollment number set is 12,500, 2,500 of which is to be furnished by the school organizations of the state. The schools enlisted in the race so far are Transylvania, Georgetown, Kentucky Wesleyan, and Berea. The results will not be definitely known until Friday evening when the contest closes, so a full statement of the outcome cannot be given until next week. Every student should show his school loyalty by boosting this new feature as much as possible.

Y. W. C. A. MEET

At the same time that the Y. M. C. A. was holding its exercises on the athletic field Monday evening, the Y. W. C. A. was also having an opening rally for the members and prospective members of their organization on the banks of Silver Creek. The affair was under the management of Mrs. Peck and Miss Lucy Smith. The program consisted of speeches by various members, after which the evening was devoted to singing songs, playing games and toasting marshmallows.

The Y. W. C. A. has a fine outlook for the year and we wish them success.



"Two Men, One of Them a Rurale!"

other like it. At this the Yaqui cocked his head to one side and regarded him strangely.

"Why you no dig gold?" he asked at last, and then Bud told him the story.

"We have an enemy," he said, "who might steal it from us. So now we wait for papers. When we get them, we dig!"



"What Are You Pinched For?"

by the garden gate. You know they've got some holes punched in the wall—loopholed during the fight last summer—and we'd—"

"Sure, I'll take your word for that," broke in Hooker harshly. "But get to the point! What are you pinched for?"

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IN THE HOME



VERSE FOR THIS WEEK

Within Thy circling arms we lie,
O God! in Thy infinity,
Our souls in quiet shall abide,
Beset with love on every side.

—Anon.

To Store Green Beans

Pack down green string beans in glass jars between layers of salt. Seal the jars. When required for use, freshen in clear water for several hours changing the water frequently.

Dried Eggs

Break any quantity of eggs in a suitable receptacle and beat them all with an egg beater. Spread out on a thin layer on a clean earthenware platter and let them dry into a paste. Pack closely in glass jars and seal. Or pour the beaten eggs into glass jars and set about a temperature of 125 degree F. until the moisture is evaporated and the egg becomes hard. Seal until required for use. This can then be dissolved with about three times their own bulk of cold water and beaten up together when they will be found to have retained much of their original flavor.

How to Open a Jar

Run a thin knife blade under the rubber next to the jar and press against the jar firmly. If this does not let enough air in to release the pressure on the top, place the jar in a deep saucepan of water, bring to a boil and keep boiling a few minutes. It will then open easily.

Grape Jelly

For ripe grape jelly choose an acid grape as the sweet varieties contain too much sugar, or use half ripe fruit or equal portions of nearly ripe and green grapes. Wild grapes are excellent.

Little Children Prefer to Be Dirty

In the October Woman's Home Companion Mary Heaton Vorse, writing a story entitled "The Distressing Doubt," tells how Tom and Alice Marcey have an adventure in childhood in which they find the good child insufferable and the bad child adorable. On little children's preference for dirt Mrs. Vorse comments as follows:

"Early childhood knows no good or bad, nor does it know clean or dirty. Or if it knows, it infinitely prefers dirty. Sweet pink and white childhood loves squashing rose bugs, cleaning fish and paddling in mud; it delights in all things squashy and sticky."

Why Clothes Should Be Boiled

In the October Woman's Home Companion appears a most practical article entitled "The washing of Clothes." The author gives a complete description of what she considers the best methods in the whole process of clotheswashing. Following is what she has to say about boiling clothes:

"Some housekeepers believe in boiling the clothes before rubbing, and some do not believe in boiling them at all. Other believe that clothes are made yellow by boiling. Boiling does not make clothes yellow. Clothes become yellow when they are improperly rinsed, when there is iron in the water or a deposit of iron is formed from the boiler, or by the use of an impure soap. On the other hand, boiling takes an important part in the dissolution and removal of the soap which expert housekeepers, who know that the soap must be removed if the clothes are to keep their color and wearing qualities, will recognize as an indisputable reason why the clothes should be boiled,—and boiled after rubbing. In these days of sterilizing, it seems illogical to accept as clean, unboiled clothes."

How to Remove Spots From Your Floors

In the October Woman's Home Companion appears a department called "The Exchange"—a department devoted to household ideas contributed by readers. A Massachusetts woman tells as follows how to remove grease spots from floors: "So many women grieve because there are grease spots on their kitchen floors and water with any amount of scrubbing will not remove them; just try alcohol to remove these same spots, and you will be pleased with the results."

Children's Column

FOR THE YOUNGEST READERS

I'll Never Use Tobacco

"I'll never use tobacco, no, it is a filthy weed; I'll never put it in my mouth," Said little Robert Reid.

"Why, there was little Jerry Jones, As dirty as a pig, Who smoked when only ten years old,

And thought it made him big. He'd puff along the open street As if he had no shame; He'd sit beside the tavern door, And there he'd do the same.

"He spent his time and money, too, And made his mother sad; She feared a worthless man would come

From such a worthless lad. "Oh no, I'll never smoke or chew, 'Tis very wrong indeed; It hurts the health, it makes bad breath,"

Said little Robert Reid.

Says Every Boy Should Have a Flock of Bantams

In the September Woman's Home Companion E. I. Farrington recommends bantams as the best possible pets for small boys. He says that a flock of five or six is large enough for a boy to begin with. After describing how to care for them, he makes the following comment:

"A boy who keeps bantams for a few years is likely to acquire a fondness for poultry which will remain with him as he grows older. Then he will begin to keep larger hens and perhaps find a market for his eggs. This is an excellent way for any boy to start a business of his own. Some boys, and small ones too, even make a little money by selling bantams and bantam eggs."

LIFE IN THE COUNTRY

As I look out of my window at the fields and the hills, and hear the birds sing and watch the grain grow and the flowers bloom, it seems to me that life in the country has greater significance for the national well-being than life anywhere else.

We all know that the food of the nation comes from the country, but now we are realizing more vividly than ever before that new blood, new enthusiasm, the sense of power that comes from the grasp of nature's secrets and the wisdom that comes from contact with her mysteries, are the even more important contributions of our country places to our nation.

The more the boys and girls of the rural districts express the latent powers within them through their own initiative and effort, the more truly will our nation be strong and wise and righteous.—Jessie Wilson Sayre, National Student Leader, Y. W. C. A., Daughter of Woodrow Wilson.

JEFFERSON COUNTY IN THE LEAD IN FORCES ENLISTED AGAINST ILLITERACY

Jefferson County has more volunteers in Kentucky's illiteracy campaign than any county in the State. Jefferson County School graduates, one hundred and two in number, were the first class of common school graduates in the State to volunteer to each teach one illiterate. Superintendent Orville J. Stivers and ninety-five of his teachers have volunteered to teach moonlight schools. Mrs. Will S. Hays, of Louisville, will see active service in the Jefferson County campaign, as will Mr. J. W. McConathy, who was president of the Kentucky Educational Association some twenty years ago.

GERMANY IN WAR TIME

A Letter from Miss Lucy G. Roberts to Her Parents

Allan Line, R. M. S. Sicilian, Sept. 4, 1914.

It's a queer feeling to write you not knowing anything about you later than July 1st and not to know what you have heard from me. My Berlin mail probably reached you so I'll have to begin with July 30th, when we left there.

I am writing this sitting crouched upon a steamer trunk in the hall. It is freezing on deck and stuffy and crowded in the Salon so this is the best I can do.

Nurnberg was charming. I never felt so near Medieval History before. We were to have gone to even an older and quaint German town, Rothenburg, the next day, but the war news scared us so we hurried to Munich, for fear we might be stranded in Nurnberg for some weeks time. I wrote you a long letter there but I fear it never got through.

We arrived in Munich just in time, for the troops started to mobilize the next day and the railroads were still closed to regular traffic, when we left August 19.

The first few days we lived with a Baroness, but we moved later as the living was a trifle light and we were too far separated from the others considering the situation. I

wish I could have written you as new impressions came, but the second day in Munich, orders were given that no mail would be sent except postal cards written in German. I wrote you "auf Deutsch" every few days but I could write nothing definite for from August 2-17 we were absolutely shut off from the outside world except a few items which the German Government chose to give out. We did not know if any steamers were sailing to America or not, when it would be possible to reach the coast and at first even we feared to be arrested.

All foreigners were regarded with suspicion especially after England declared war, but later the Government issued proclamations which quieted the people. We wore American flags and carried identification papers which we secured from the consul (we had no passports) and were treated unusually well. I could tell many interesting tales about things I saw in Munich connected with the war. I saw the Bavarian army mobilize, soldiers, horses and cannons go off to war, all decorated with flowers. I never heard such singing in all my life as that of those German soldiers and people. Germany is fighting for existence, it feels. I was impressed with the spirit of deadly earnest in which they are sending out their sons and brothers in contrast with the trivial interest in the war we saw in England.

But to go back to Munich. The first morning we went to school we found our teacher had to go to war and the school was being used as barracks. Several real spies were arrested at first, so for a few days every foreigner was thought to be a spy. But we all passed through without annoyance. The some Americans were arrested as spies, but of course at once were freed when brought before proper officials.

Everything in Munich was closed, galleries, museums, theaters, concerts, etc. Even restaurant music was discontinued. So there was nothing to do but study and shop. But we kept comfortable and serene considering we did not know whether we could get home at the appointed time or not. Many Americans had dreadful times getting money. For a few days we couldn't get any, but Prof. Haertel cashed our checks so we got along O. K.

I had more thrills these days in Munich than all the rest of my life. I wish I could tell you how it all impressed me, but cannot, but my heart just ached for Germany as well as all the other nations and understood as I never did before what real war means. We heard the wildest rumors in Munich about the United States chartering forty ships to send to rescue the Americans stranded in Europe! The last few days we had a glimpse of parts of the Munich galleries which are very fine.

The American consul arranged with the German government for special trains to carry Americans from Munich to the coast. There were 1800 of our countrymen in Munich. We left Aug. 19th and received a grand send-off. The Germans feel very friendly to the U. S. A. and wish to maintain the friendliest of relations. So all the Munich city officials as well as resident Americans were there to see us off. We were two days and nights on the road, but had a very comfortable trip. There were no sleepers, but only four of us in a compartment, so we could make ourselves quite comfortable. It was a beautiful trip through the Black Forest and along the Rhine and the most interesting of my life for at each station and in between we met with the greatest ovations—speeches, songs, etc. Every man, woman and child along the way waved his hand at us.

We arrived at Amsterdam the 21st, were met by the American Consul and heard some news. Among other things of Mrs. Wilson's death. We were in Amsterdam over night at a lovely hotel and had a very interesting time. I wrote you there. We heard there that the S. S. Niagara was not sailing, very sad news for us then, so it seemed best to go on to London with the party where we could get in touch with a main office of our S. S. Co. We crossed from Flushing to Folkestone, an all-Sunday trip. We arrived in London late that night. Monday we obtained a refund order, (the entire return passage less 10 per cent, agent's fee) from the French Line and were able to secure berths on this boat to which Prof. Haertel's party had been transferred. Then we started in to enjoy the three days left. We revisited some of the galleries which widely surpass those of Berlin and Munich and did other nice things. The loveliest was a Cook arranged trip on Wednesday. We visited Warwick Castle, motored to Kenilworth then to Leamington to lunch, then to Stratford on Avon, Shakes-

OLD CATHEDRAL IS DESTROYED

EDIFICE SET AFLAME BY SHELLS FROM CANNON — FRANCE WILL PROTEST.

THE TWO GREAT ARMIES

Fight For Nearly a Month, Dig Into Intrenchments on River and Mountain Range

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

London.—Reports differ as to the progress of the great battle in North France between the allied British and French armies and the Germans. Some indicate that there is extremely heavy fighting, while others tell of the great masses of troops lying in flooded trenches, many of them at the stage of exhaustion.

At some points at least fierce engagements have been fought with the tide flowing in one direction and then in the other. The allies have won a position here and the Germans have gained one there. But all reports, official and otherwise, agree that there is much fighting yet to be done before any material advantage can be claimed by either side.

The British in the trenches say: "We are slowly beating them back." The French official statement declares that, though furiously counter-attacked by superior forces and obliged to yield some ground, this was regained almost immediately.

Berlin officially announces that the Franco-British forces have been obliged to take the defensive in entrenched positions, and that therefore the result of German attacks are slow.

Interesting information has been given out by the British admiralty regarding British success and misfortune in various waters. The British merchant cruiser Carmania has sunk a German merchant cruiser, supposed to be either the Cap Trafalgar or the Berlin, off the coast of South America, but the German cruiser Koenigsberg has completely disabled the British cruiser Pegasus while the latter was overhauling her machinery in Zanzibar harbor, killing 25 men and wounding more than three times that number and the German cruiser Emden has sunk six British merchant steamers in the Bay of Bengal.

In the fighting around Rheims the matter of greatest general interest has been the destruction of the famous cathedral, one of the most beautiful structures in the world, dating back to the thirteenth century, which is reported to have been pierced by many German shells and then to have burst into flames.

peare's house and Ann Hathway's cottage. It was just perfect. Warwick fulfilled all my ideas of what a castle should be, as no other of those I've seen have and Ann Hathway's cottage is perfect, probably you have been there.

This boat is miserable, slow and small and we have had a frightfully rough trip, racks on the table for the most part, but we have been so thankful to be on our way home to have been able to secure passage at reasonable rates. Home never seemed better to me. I have just been aching to get there and so impatient at the slow passage. We sailed on the 27th. Expect to land Quebec Tuesday, 8th, early and go at once to Montreal by rail.

It's been a freezing cold passage, about 20 icebergs yesterday. One Monday A. M. We are in the river this A. M. and expect to land at Quebec early tomorrow A. M. I thought I'd mail this at "Father Point" today so you'd get it quicker.

I felt pretty serious sometimes and very far away when I couldn't even cable you from Munich if I'd wanted to and to have you unable to communicate with me for so long. I hope never to be so situated again. All, thank God, has gone well with me and I hope and trust with you, but I hope never again I'll be so cut off from home.

WORLD NEWS.

(Continued from Page Two.)

by the bombardment to cow the French people through its Catholic feelings; second, that the act was one purely of revenge after finding that they were unable to reach Paris, and the third is the suggestion that the Germans were simply trying the accuracy of their artillery aim.

The opinion is widespread that this act of vandalism will have an immense effect in America and Italy. It is said that the library in the city hall also was burned. It contained 100,000 volumes and was one of the richest in literary treasures in the world.

Salt—Something that makes the potatoes taste nasty when you forget to put any in.

Reportee—What we might have said ourselves if the other fellow had not been so quick.

SIX DOORS FOR ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE

1st Door—Berea's Vocational Schools

Training that adds to your money-earning power, combined with general education.

FOR YOUNG MEN—Agriculture, Carpentry, Printing, Commercial.

FOR YOUNG LADIES—Home Science, Dressmaking, Cooking, Nursing, Stenography and typewriting.

2nd Door—Berea's Foundation School

General Education for those not far advanced, combined with some vocational training. No matter what your present advancement, we can put you with others like yourself and give chance for most rapid progress.

3rd Door—Berea's General Academy Course

For those who are not expecting to teach and who are not going thru College, but desire more general education. This is just the thing for those preparing for medical studies or other professions without a college course. It also gives the best general education for those who wish a good start in study and expect to carry it on by themselves.

4th Door—Berea's Normal School

This gives the very best training for those who expect to teach. Courses are so arranged that young people can teach through the summer and fall and attend school through the winter and spring, thus earning money to keep right on in their course of study. Read Dinsmore's great book, "How to Teach a District School."

5th Door—Berea's Preparatory Academy Course

This is the straight road to College—best training in Mathematics, Sciences, Languages, History and all preparatory subjects. The Academy is now Berea's largest department.

6th Door—Berea College

This is the crown of the whole institution, and provides standard courses in all advanced subjects.

Questions Answered

BEREA, FRIEND OF WORKING STUDENTS. Berea College with its affiliated schools, is not a money-making institution. It requires certain fees, but it expends many thousands of dollars each year for the benefit of its students, giving highest advantages at lowest cost, and arranging as far as possible for students to earn and save in every way.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and many assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn a part of their expenses. Write to the Secretary before coming to secure employment.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes are necessary. THE CO-OPERATIVE STORE furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week, in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter for furnished room, with fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 to 60 cents for each person.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "DOLLAR DEPOSIT," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "INCIDENTAL FEE" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital, library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term; in Academy and Normal \$6.00 and \$7.00 in Collegiate course.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	FALL TERM		
	VOCATIONAL AND FOUNDATION SCHOOLS	ACADEMY AND NORMAL	COLLEGE
Incidental Fee.....	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	5.00	7.00	7.00
Board 7 weeks	9.45	9.45	9.45
Amount due Sept. 16, 1914.....	\$20.05	\$22.45	\$23.45
Board 7 weeks, due Nov. 4, 1914	9.45	9.45	9.45
Total for term.....	\$29.50	\$31.90	\$32.90
	WINTER TERM		
	VOCATIONAL AND FOUNDATION SCHOOLS	ACADEMY AND NORMAL	
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	6.00	7.20	7.20
Board 6 weeks	9.00	9.00	9.00
Amount due Jan. 6, 1915.....	\$20.00	\$22.20	\$23.20
Board 6 weeks due Feb. 17, 1915	9.00	9.00	9.00
Total for term	\$29.00	\$31.20	\$32.20

*This does not include the dollar deposit nor money for books or laundry.

Special Expenses—Business.

	Fall	Winter	Spring	Total
Stenography and Typewriting.....	\$14.00	\$12.00	\$10.00	\$36.00
Bookkeeping (brief course).....	14.00	12.00	10.00	\$36.00
Bookkeeping (regular course).....	7.00	6.00	5.00	18.00
Business course studies for students in other departments:				
Stenography	10.50	9.00	7.50	27.00
Typewriting, with one hour's use of instrument	7.00	6.00	5.00	18.00
Com. Law, Com. Geog., Com. Arith., or Penmanship, each....	2.10	1.50	1.50	5.10

In no case will special Business Fees exceed \$14.00 per term.

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

It is a great advantage to continue during winter and spring and have a full year of continuous study. Many young people waste time in the public schools going over and over the same things, when they might be improving much faster by coming to Berea and starting in on new studies with some of the best young men and women from other counties and states.

Applicants must bring or send a testimonial showing that they are above 16 years old, in good health, and of good character. They may be signed by some former Berea student or some reliable teacher or neighbor. The use of tobacco is strictly forbidden.

Fall Term opened September 16, 1914. Hurry up!

For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary,

MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Berea, Ky.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

DEATH OF MISS WILSON

Miss Grace Wilson departed this life, Sept. 12, 1914. Grace has always been an obedient child, having a pleasant smile for all she knew. She united with the Pilot Knob Baptist Church in 1908 and was an active worker in both church and Sunday school. The loss of this dear sister will be sadly felt by all who knew her.

Funeral services were conducted at Pilot Knob by Revs. Hudson and Ambrose.

MADISON COUNTY

Bybee

Bybee, Sept. 21.—Everybody is looking forward to the great homecoming which is to be held at Flat Woods, on Sunday, Sept. 27. Everybody is cordially invited to attend.—Mrs. Aletha Moore Benton, well known here, committed suicide, Monday evening, at her home in Springfield, Ohio, by cutting her throat with a razor. Her body was brought here for burial. Funeral services were conducted here Thursday afternoon at the Methodist church by Rev. Williams. She leaves a husband, two small children and a host of friends to mourn her death.

Hickory Plain

Hickory Plain, Sept. 21.—Mrs. V. T. Roberts has partially recovered from some severe bruises sustained from the overturning of her buggy some weeks past.—Mr. and Mrs. Kiah McKeehan have returned from a Baptist association near Scaffold Cane.—The little son of J. L. Abner is very low of diphtheria.—Mr. and Mrs. Pleas Evans are enjoying a visit in Illinois with their son John this week.—Mr. Pall Cornelison is on sick list this week.—Wiley Harris has been spending a few days with family of J. L. Cornelison.—Protracted meeting at Whites Station closed last week with several additions.—Misses Gertrude and Ethel Terrill and brothers Harold and Raymond have entered school at Berea.

Walnut Meadow

Walnut Meadow, Sept. 20.—Old Aunt America Vaughn, who has been confined to her bed for more than a year passed in to the great beyond Sept. 19.—Funeral Sunday evening at the home of Mr. James Hudson; burial in the family cemetery at Meniliss. She was ninety years old. She had been a member of the Glade Christian Church for seventy years.—Revival meetings at Silver Creek was postponed a week and begins Sept. 22, conducted by Rev. C. T. Brookshire. Revival meetings are being conducted at the Glade church by Rev. Walker. Mrs. Sirena Ogg and Mrs. Charlie Anderson of this place attended the burial of Addie Cook at Scaffold Cane cemetery.—Several of the boys and girls of this vicinity entered school at Berea College Sept. 16.—Mrs. Benjamin Campbell of Cottonsburg spent Sunday with her mother, Mrs. Hannah Shockley.—Harvey James is building a barn to house his feed.—Mr. C. C. Christman gave Mr. Carlos Moore a six-year-old mare and sixty five dollars for a two-year-old horse.—Hurrah for the Citizen!

JACKSON COUNTY

McKee

McKee, Sept. 21.—The Rev. Clarence Sipple of London filled his appointment at the M. E. church Sunday.—Hugh M. Collier left for Lexington Monday where he will be a student at State University, this is his second year in college.—Stanley Engle and two sisters Misses Grace and Verna have returned to Berea to be in school.—Miss Emma Sparks who is teaching near Horse Lick, was visiting her parents Saturday.—Mr. Roy Hornsby of Detroit, Mich., is visiting his brother Dr. Will Hornsby for several days.—Mr. D. G. Collier who has been having some repairs done on his house, has them about completed.—Dr. Lock of Barbourville who has been in the county for two weeks has returned home.

Bond

Bond, Sept. 21.—Farmers are very busy saving fodder.—Crops are better than were expected.—Granville Riley is still on the sick list.—Wm. Begley and wife of London are visiting in this vicinity.—Jack Howard, G. A. Settle, Tom Brewer, and Charlie Baldwin are working on the Company Mill site.—Jim Truett and Edmund Murray returned recently from Clay Co., where they have been building a chimney for Robert Murray.—Wm. Truett, Jr., of Annville attended Sunday School at Pigeon Roost yesterday.—Preston Penning-

ton of London, Ky., passed through here enroute for home. He had been traveling in Madison and Rockcastle counties.

Parrot

Parrot, Sept. 18.—Rev. Pearl Hacker filled his regular appointment at this place Saturday night and Sunday. Preaching at Letter Box the second Saturday and Sunday in every month. Everybody come.—Mr. Edward Cornelius and Edward Strong attended church at this place Sunday.—Miss Delia Hacker of Moores Creek attended the meeting at Shilo Sunday.—Mr. Able Gabbard has completed a chimney to his dwelling.—Crops at this place are looking fine. People are beginning to think about saving fodder.—Black Lick school is progressing nicely with Mr. Luther Gabbard as teacher.—Miss Laura Combs is no better at this writing.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

Gauley

Gauley, Sept. 18.—There is a protracted meeting at New Bethel this week conducted by Rev. H. L. Ponder.—Married on the 4th, Mr. W. E. Bullock to Miss Minny Shepherd of Gauley by Rev. D. Parker.—Mr. Frank Ponder, who has been working at St. Louis is with home folks this week.—Mr. F. M. Ponder is sick with lagrippe this week.—Mr. S. E. Kelly is able to be out again.—Mr. Bob Bullock is at home this week from Bell County.—Mr. A. J. Sams is very poorly at this writing.—Fodder saving is all the go in this part.—Mrs. H. L. Ponder is on the sick list. Corn crop is better than people thought.

Rockford

Rockford, Sept. 20.—We are having some very warm weather.—Farmers are beginning to cut corn and plow for wheat.—The association known as Land Mark held at Macedonia, closed Sat. with quite a crowd present and very good behavior. Several delegates from different churches present, and the ministers numbered eight or ten. Among the number was Rev. F. P. Bryant of Cartersville, Ky.—The protracted meeting held at Scaffold Cane lately conducted by Rev. A. J. Pike and Rev. Edgar Allen of Mt. Vernon closed with 17 additions; 16 by baptism, 4 ladies and 12 men and boys.—H. E. Bullen while plowing Saturday got his team entangled in a bumble-bee nest which caused them to run away. No damage done.—Rev. G. E. Childress and wife were in this neighborhood Saturday.—Mrs. M. J. Todd who has been suffering with a trouble in her side is some better.—Preston Stephens who has been ill for a few days is improving.—Daddy Todd was in Rockford last week to meet the Sheriff. Daddy's eye-sight is fast failing. To give up his paper reading will be hard.—J. L. Martin got one of his mules crippled a few days ago.

Boone

Boone, Sept. 20.—People are busy in the fodder and the weather is fine.—Mr. G. L. Wren and A. B. Blair returned from the Mountain Counties last week with some fine cattle and sheep.—Mr. Newton Miracle has returned from Estill and adjoining counties with 33 head of fine cattle.—Mr. Joseph Lovett has moved back in our midst.—Mrs. Deliah Gabbard has moved from Berea to Boone.

LETCHER COUNTY

Whitesburg

Whitesburg, Sept. 21.—Teachers' association of Div. No. 1 will be held at the schoolhouse of Sub. Division No. 8, head of Pert creek, Saturday, Sept. 26, 1914.—There will be an Educational Association at Hindman Oct. 2, 1914.—Dr. Thompson, of Louisville, lectured to the High School pupils of Letcher county, Thursday afternoon.—Dr. Hunter, of Somerset, Ky., preached in Whitesburg Thursday evening.—Edna, the little four-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. U. U. Croft, who was taken to Lexington a few days ago for medical treatment, died on the train while returning home, Thursday, about 9 o'clock near Beattyville.—Mrs. Ritter Fields died last Wednesday night. She was one of Whitesburg's precious mothers.

ESTILL COUNTY

Iron Mound

Iron Mound, Sept. 20.—Mrs. Delina Stone, who has been suffering with stomach trouble for some time, we are sorry to say is no better.—Mr. Howard Hill was called to Louisville Sunday to what was thought

to be the death bed of his son; but the good Lord who has power spared his life and he is now getting well.—Mr. Wyley Christopher and wife are in Bloomington, Ill., at the bedside of their son Ora who has been operated on for appendicitis.—Messrs. Benton, Willie and Leonard Fielder have returned to Berea College after a short stay with their home folks.—Mr. Lewis Wilson, Irvinne's postmaster, and Mr. Victor R. Beck of Frankfort, government Inspector, was here recently in behalf of our new postoffice which will be quite convenient for this neck of the woods.

Irvine

Irvine, Sept. 21.—The new Baptist church which was erected here a short while ago was dedicated Sunday. \$900 was raised for the benefit of the church. A large crowd attended and nice dinner spread.—John Golden and daughter, Mildred Allen of Winchester; Mr. and Mrs. James Park; Mr. and Mrs. Richard Park and Richard Scudder of Red Horse, J. G. Mobery of Brassfield attended the dedication Sunday.—Vardiman, the little deaf and dumb son of C. F. Masters, returned to Danville Wednesday where he will enter school.—Mrs. Rebecca Estes is on the sick list.—Quite a few of this place attended church at White Oak Sunday.—An epidemic of measles is in this neighborhood.

Pryse

Pryse, Sept. 15.—Sunday school is still in progress with good attendance.—Rev. Robert Durbin of Rice Station filled his regular appointment the first Sunday.—Several from this place attended the New Virginia camp meeting in Lee County the first Sunday, inst. All

being 3 to 6 in favor of the home team.—Saturday the 19th, Whites Station played Paint Lick, winning with a score of 10 to 6.—Mr. Rodger Rucker of Lexington has been spending a few days with his parents Mr. and Mrs. I. C. Rucker.—Miss Liza Rucker is visiting her sister, Mrs. Williams in Madison, Ind.—Mrs. Parks and daughter Jessie have returned from the city, where they have been buying their spring millinery.

OWSLEY COUNTY

Posey

Posey, Sept. 19.—The Sunday School Convention held at the Clifty Church House Sept. 5 proved a success.—There were delegates from several Sunday schools in this county present. We had Revs. Joplin, Snodgrass, Watson, Ramey and Agee, with us and they all gave very interesting talks.—Miss Fannie, the beautiful 18 year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Mainous of this place and Mr. M. C. Strong of Sturgeon were united in marriage at the bride home by Rev. S. K. Ramey Sept. 3.—They left for Louisville Sept. 10th where they will make their home. We wish them a long life and happiness.—The Buck Creek Literary Society have their new lamps now and meet every Friday night at 7:30 o'clock. Everybody invited to come and take a part in the Society.—Sunday School at Clifty is progressing nicely with good attendance.—"Sorghum" making has begun and there is no need of any body not being sweet now.—Several from this place attended the Teachers Association at Vincent Heights today.

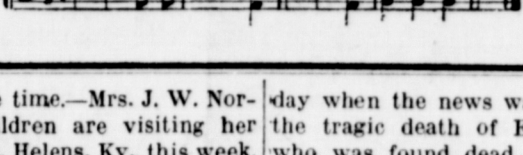
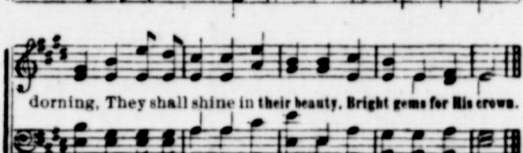
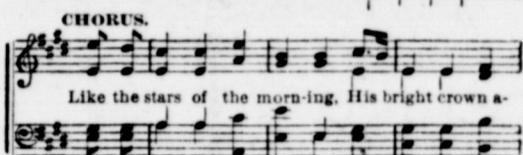
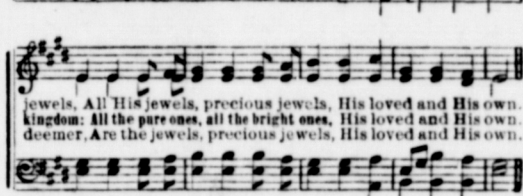
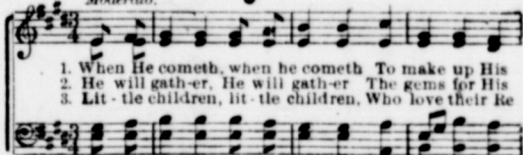
Conkling

Conkling, Sept. 19.—The entire community was sadly shocked Sun-

JEWELS.

Rev. W. O. Cushing, Moderator.

Geo. F. Root, by poet.



report a nice time.—Mrs. J. W. Norton and children are visiting her parents at St. Helens, Ky., this week.—Several from this place attended court at Irvine Monday.—After last week's good rains it is considerably cooler.

Witt

Witt, Sept. 17.—Teachers association will be held at Station Camp Saturday, Sept. 19th.—Several from this place attended court at Irvine Monday.—Misses Elta and Lena Hoskins, Messrs. Leonard and Levi Hoskins, who have been visiting friends and relatives here have returned to their home in W. Middletown, O.—Mr. Will Short is very sick at this writing.—Several from this place attended the teachers' association at Sand Hill Saturday.—There is being several apple peelings in this vicinity.

GARRARD.

Paint Lick

Paint Lick, Sept. 20.—Mr. and Mrs. Bennett Roope who were here a few weeks ago from Frankfort have returned again to finish their vacation.—Rev. Godby is to be the pastor of the M. E. church again this year of which all are very glad.—The revival meeting held at Mt. Tabor closed last Friday night. They had a good meeting with several conversions.—Quite an interesting ball game was played between Pt. Lick and Berea last week. The score

BREATHITT COUNTY

Lambrie

Lambrie, Sept. 18.—The farmers in this vicinity are very busy saving their fodder.—Mack Stacy a farmer-citizen of Breathitt died at his home in Knott county last week.—Gaff Syms and wife have returned from Illinois, where they spent the past six months. They say they cannot find any place like old Kentucky.—Memorial meeting was held at the McQuine graveyard last Saturday and Sunday in memory of Aunt Rob Patton. It was largest gathering that has been at that place for years. The services were conducted by Rev. Joseph Puigh and Charley Patton and others. On last Sunday there were two more school houses in this vicinity broken into and a lot of books taken. The burglar is not yet known.—The U. S. Revenue Collectors and Deputy U. S. Marshal were in this vicinity last

Don't say "Flour to your merchants, say "I want Zaring's Patent Flour" then you are sure of the best biscuit.

week on official business and got a number of whiskey cases. Would be glad if they would come again.

Lambrie

Lambrie, Sept. 12.—James Blanton and Creed Oney left for Mt. Sterling last Saturday with about sixty head of cattle.—The stork visited Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Howard and left a fine baby last week.—The funeral of Andy Richie was preached last Sunday by Rev. M. D. Stacy. There was a large attendance.—It was reported that the Huntington contractor Co. will start the works again at once. Some of their contractors have started their jobs again.

CLAY COUNTY

Burning Springs

Burning Springs, Sept. 18.—Mr. T. R. Robinson, the shoe drummer, is with his firm in Louisville for a few weeks.—Miss Birdie Rawlings has gone to Berea College to take the Domestic Science course.—A great crowd attended the Missionary Baptist Association on Laurel Creek last Saturday and Sunday.—The doctors report Mr. H. Thompson to be seriously afflicted with a paralytic stroke which occurred while he was at work in the corn field Wednesday evening.—Mr. Green Allen has moved his family to Annville where he is building houses.—Much interest is being manifested in a canning factory to be located here.—The Fruit Growers Association are about to order many thousands of fruit trees for fall planting.

LEE COUNTY

Trilby

Trilby, Sept. 15.—Crops are looking fine in this vicinity.—Mr. J. H. Farmer has been down in Madison County for the past week on business.—Miss Alva Goocey and little Mae Daniel have gone down to Berea to attend school.—Business is getting dull in this vicinity. Nearly everything is shutting down.—Mr. J. B. Jackson has been selling a lot of nice watermelons, for the past two weeks.—There is being a new church house built near Mt. Eagle.—School house will be ready for service in about two or three weeks.

Berea Houses to Rent

The college has several houses to rent at rates ranging from \$3.00 to \$22.50 per month. (ad)

Thomas J. Osborne, Treasurer.

WONDERFUL CROPS IN IOWA AND SOUTH DAKOTA

In the current issue of "Farm and Fireside" contributor says:

"Western Iowa has marvelous crops, crops that on an average will never be excelled; and South Dakota has the same. There have been abundant rains where the rain was most needed.

"There is a better feeling in the country, and farmers and business men are beginning to feel that even with a Democratic administration the country is not yet going to the how-wows."

SOME GOOD BARGAINS

Here we are with another lot of good offers. Who can beat them?

The Citizen for one year and the Evening Post till Jan. 1, 1915 and a 16 page War Atlas all for \$2.00. The Courier Journal and The Citizen one year for \$6.40. The same for six months, \$3.70 or for three months \$2.35.

The Citizen and The Cincinnati Post for one year \$3.00. For six months \$2.15. For three months \$1.70.

Battle Creek, Mich., Sept. 11.—Claud Buchanan and C. M. Franklin of Berea, who have been visiting in the city for some time enjoyed the privilege of a trip through the Postum Cereal Co. Ltd., on Wednesday afternoon. With other guests they were shown every process in the manufacture of Postum, Grape Nuts and other food products made by his firm, one of the largest pure food plants in the world. The art gallery in the administration building was one of the most attractive features of the visit, as the private collection of the late C. W. Post, which is on exhibition there, contains many wonderful paintings in oils and water colors by some of the world's great artists, together with valuable tapestries and statuary, including the Veiled Lady—a marvelous specimen of the sculptor's art.

LETTER FROM MR. DAVISON

Boston, Mass., Sept. 14, 1914.

Editor "Citizen":

Yesterday I met Mr. Vose in the public gardens and after a walk thru South Boston, we went to the evening service at Tremont Temple. As some of you know, this is the largest church in New England, seating 3,000, situated in a business block on one of the busiest streets of North America. Mr. Vose said we must come early but I had not taken him seriously for usually there are plenty of seats vacant in most churches. The service begins at night at seven, but at six fifteen when we arrived, a crowd was at the doors, and at six-thirty, when the doors were opened, a perfect multitude poured in. It was the most remarkable sight I have seen in a long time. A half hour before the meeting was scheduled to begin and every seat was filled, men and women at the doorways and others turned away. I have seen this happen at special services, at great conventions like that at Kansas City but this was merely a regular preaching service. All kinds of people were there—gray-haired, frock-coated saints, workmen uncomfortable in high collars, shop girls and blue-blooded, Back Bay ladies. I tried to find out what brought them here in such numbers. The music was good with Mme. Colvert and the Lotus Male quartet, a chorus and Dr. Myers preached a good sermon. It was not sensational, not a catering to the crowd but a plain gospel message. Here, at Tremont Temple, the message is proved to have lost none of its power to draw those who need to hear it.

Besides Dr. Meyers the church requires the services of seven assistants, and their outreach seems equal to their inreach as they support six missionaries, three native evangelists and five Bible women.

On my way home I stopped to hear a Socialist speaking on Columbus Ave. He was picturing the wealth of the church of which Phillips Brooks had been pastor for 40 years—Trinity Episcopal—and made quite a hit with his crowd by asking if Jesus, the lowly Nazarene, could have lived in Boston as pastor of Trinity Church for forty years and never have offended or disturbed his congregations.

I am located at my work at the Y. M. C. A. If any Berea people come this way I should like them to let me know of their arrival or if I can act in any way as a Boston agent for Berea, I shall be glad.

Cordially,

Waldo B. Davison.

CINCINNATI MARKETS

Corn—No. 1 white \$2@2 1/4, No. 2 white \$1 1/2@2, No. 3 white \$1@1 1/4, No. 4 white \$1@1 1/4, No. 1 yellow \$1 1/4@1 1/2, No. 2 yellow \$1@1 1/4, No. 3 yellow \$1@1 1/4, No. 4 yellow \$1@1 1/4, No. 1 mixed \$1 1/4@1 1/2, No. 2 mixed \$1@1 1/4, No. 3 mixed \$1@1 1/4, No. 4 mixed \$1@1 1/4, white ear \$2@2 1/4, yellow ear \$1 1/2@2, mixed ear \$1 1/2@2.

Hay—No. 1 timothy \$18.25@18.50, No. 2 timothy \$16.25@16.50, No. 3 timothy \$14@14.50, No. 1 clover mixed \$18, No. 2 clover mixed \$16, No. 1 clover \$17, No. 2 clover \$15.

Oats—No. 2 white 49 1/2@50c, standard 49@49 1/2, No. 3 white 48 1/2@49c, No. 4 white 46@47 1/2, No. 2 mixed 48@48 1/2, No. 3 mixed 47@47 1/2, No. 4 mixed 46@47 1/2, No. 1 red 1.08@1.09, No. 4 red 1.01@1.05.

Poultry—Hens, 4 1/2 lbs and over, 16 1/2c; over 3 lbs, 15c; 3 lbs and under, 14c; roosters, 10c; springers, 1 1/2 lb and over, 14 1/2c; under 1 1/2 lb, 15 1/2c; young spring ducks, 4 lbs and over, 14c; spring ducks, over 3 lbs, 13c; ducks, white, under 3 lbs, 12c; colored, 11c; young turkeys, 5 lbs and over, 15c; turkeys, toms, 16 1/2c; turkeys, 9 lbs and over 16 1/2c, cull turkeys 8c.

Eggs—Prime firsts 25 1/2c, firsts 24c, ordinary firsts 26c, seconds 18c.

Cattle—Shippers \$7.50@8.40, extra \$8.50@8.75; butcher steers, extra \$7.60@8, good to choice \$7@7.50, common to fair \$5.50@6.75; heifers, extra \$7.50@7.75, good to choice \$6.50@7.25, common to fair \$4.75@6.40; cows, extra \$6.25@6.50, good to choice \$5.50@6.15, common to fair \$3.50@5.25; canners \$3.50@4.25.

Bulls—Bologna \$6@6.50, extra \$6.60@6.65, fat bulls \$6.50@6.75.

Calves—Extra \$11.50, fair to good \$7.75@11.25, common and large \$5.50@11.

Hogs—Packers and butchers steady; light shippers and pigs 10c lower. Selected heavy shippers \$9.30@9.40, good to choice packers and butchers \$9.35@9.40, mixed packers \$9.25@9.35, stage \$4.75@7.25, common to choice heavy fat sows \$5.75@8.35, extra \$8.40.

Sheep—Extra \$5.25, good to choice \$4.75@5.20, common to fair \$2.75@4.65.

Lambs—Extra \$8.50, good to choice \$8@8.40, common to fair \$6.75@7.75, culls \$4.50@5.

NOTICE!

We have in our organization Mr. Ed Scrivner, the telephone expert. Mr. Scrivner is the best chance to cure any trouble on your gas engine or gas or electric light plant. If you get hung up call us up. We can save you trouble, time and money.

HENRY LENGFELLNER

Phone 7 or 187 Tinsmith on Jackson Street, Berea, Ky.

Berea Trained Teachers Satisfy Parents and Pupils